

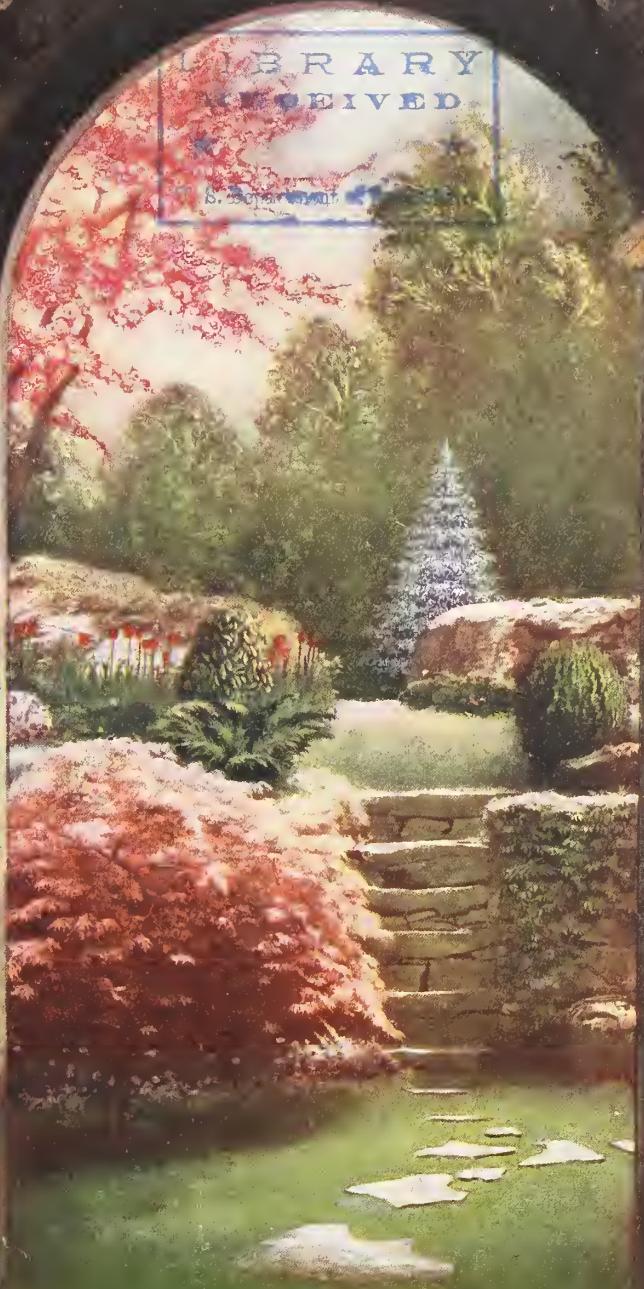
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37th YEAR

1930

NURSERY STOCK CATALOG
PLANTING GUIDE



MALMO NURSERIES - Seattle

SEPARATE SEED CATALOG -- FREE ON REQUEST



Plant **MALMO** Superior **ROSES**

— Large —
Field-Grown
Rose Bushes
bloom first year

100 BEST — VARIETIES —

We offer at popular prices the choicest two and three year stock, including the old favorites as well as exquisite, new and rare varieties.

Prize Winners — —
Grown under the supervision of nurserymen who are recognized authorities on roses, these sturdy rose bushes produce superb prize-winning blooms.

True-to-Name — —
Malmo Roses are all guaranteed true-to-name, and comprise varieties that are tested and selected for suitability for Puget Sound climatic conditions.

Visitors Welcome — —
You are invited to visit the Malmo Rose Testing Grounds and display fields of growing roses, where experienced nurserymen will aid you in your selection.

MALMO
Choice Varieties
SPECIAL OFFER
Prepaid
\$3.45

FIVE CHOICE Postpaid **Rose Bushes** Special **\$3.45**

This special offer comprises five choice varieties, all No. 1 grade, guaranteed true to name.

Frau Karl Druschi. HP.

Magnificent snow-white flowers with deep firm petals. Each 75c

Mme. Edouard Herriot. HT.

Coral-red buds opening to large semi-double flowers of very beautiful brilliant orange red and salmon. Each 75c

Mrs. Henry Morse. HT.

A very beautiful pink with yellow shading, free blooming. Each \$1.00

Hadley. HT.

A rich, crimson red flower of lovely form and very fragrant. Each \$1.00

Lady Hillingdon. T.

Slender pointed buds, fine cup-shaped flowers of deep saffron yellow; fragrant. Each 75c

☞ **MALMO PAYS THE POSTAGE** ☚

Separate TESTED SEED CATALOG — Illustrated — Free On Request!

VISIT
MALMO'S
NURSERIES

— at —
Georgetown

Adjoining the
Airport on north

Presenting

25 ACRE

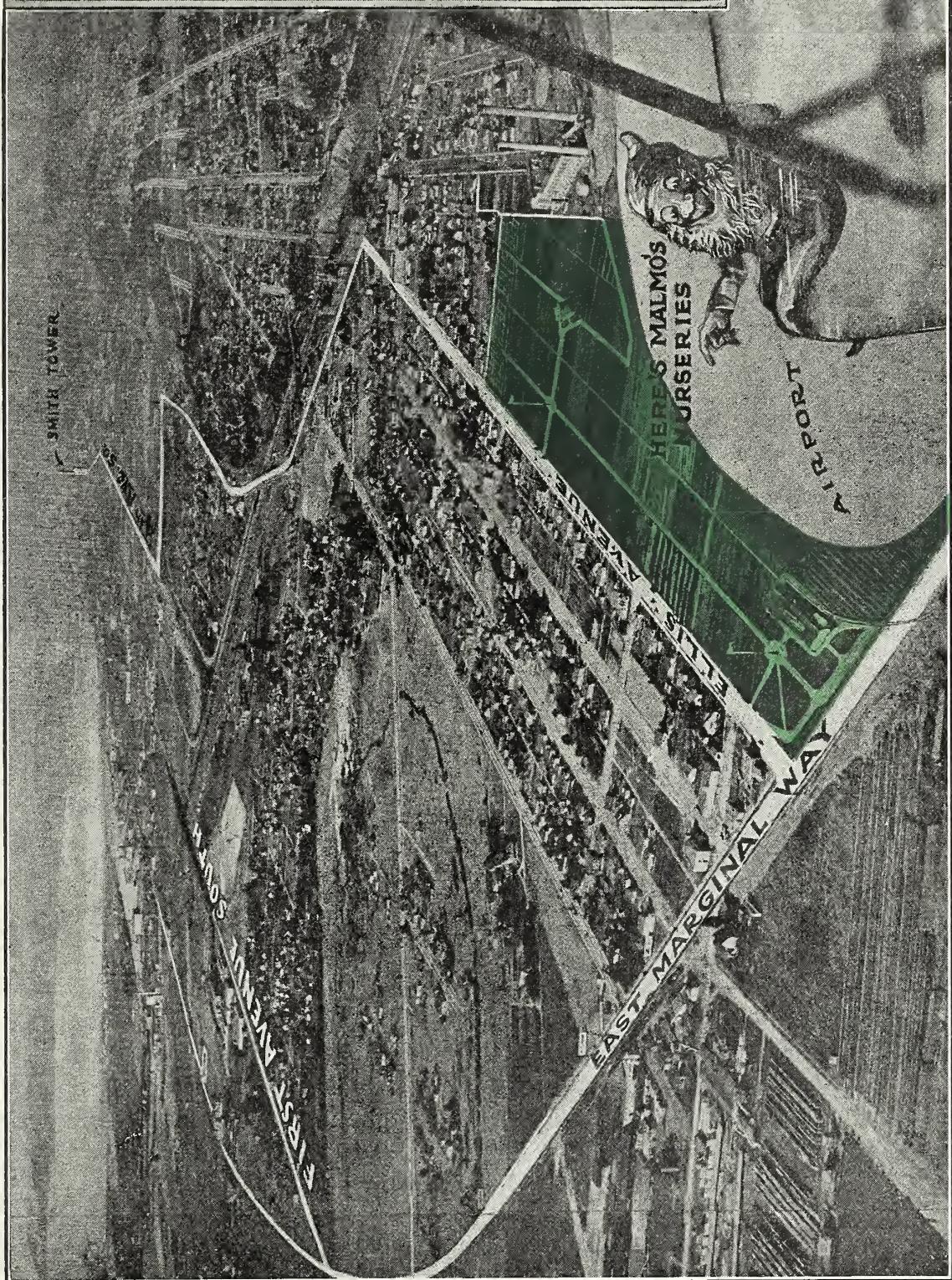
CITY SALES DISPLAY

Experienced Nurserymen and Landscape men to serve you promptly. Thousands of flower and garden lovers visit these display grounds. You are cordially invited

DRIVE OUT —

East Marginal Way; out First Avenue South, or south on Fourth Avenue — then south on Ellis Avenue from Georgetown. Plenty of Convenient Parking Space. By STREET CAR take South Seattle Car (No. 6) southbound on Second Avenue; or South Park Car (No. 5) southbound on First Avenue

1
ORDER BLANK
next to back cover



AIRPLANE VIEW of MALMO NURSERIES at GEORGETOWN, showing CONVENIENT LOCATION on MAIN Highway

HOW TO ORDER

ORDER BLANK INSIDE BACK COVER

Local Customers—

You may order by telephone. Shopping from your home is facilitated by our telephone order department. It provides you with a quick and efficient method of placing your order which will receive the same careful and prompt attention by our experienced nurserymen and seedsmen as if you were present. Please request our telephone operator to connect you with the department which you require.

Mail Orders—

Fill out order sheet carefully, indicating clearly point to which shipment is to be made. Attach check or postal money order covering amount of order, which should be sent in as soon as convenient after receiving this catalog.

All nursery stock is carefully selected, dug, and packed to insure arrival at destination in good condition regardless of distance.

Packing and Shipment—

We are especially equipped for packing Nursery Stock and Seeds for long distance shipping. WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR SEED BAGS OR CONTAINERS unless some "special" packing is required. We have had thirty years experience in handling goods of this class and pack to insure arrival at destination in good condition regardless of distance.

Terms—

Cash with order. Send remittances by Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

References—The National Bank of Commerce or any bank wholesale house in Seattle.

Malmo & Company prepays the cost of transportation on \$5.00 or more of nursery stock, to any point in Western Washington, where cash accompanies the order.

If goods that we do not deliver free are wanted by parcel post, add postage at Zone rates to cover cost of mailing—see chart below. If you send too much, we will refund the difference.

Parcel Post

Parcels weighing 8 oz. or less containing seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

Other parcels of fourth class matter are chargeable according to distance zone as follows:

Domestic Parcel Post Rates			For First Pound Allow	For Each Addit'n'l Pound Add
Within the U. S. and Possessions, zones from Seattle, Wash.				
First Zone within	50	miles	\$0.07	\$0.01
Second "	50 to 150	"	.07	.01
Third "	150 to 300	"	.08	.02
Fourth "	300 to 600	"	.08	.04
Fifth "	600 to 1000	"	.09	.06
Sixth "	1000 to 1400	"	.10	.08
Seventh "	1400 to 1800	"	.12	.10
Eighth "	over 1800	"	.13	.12

Packages up to 70 lbs. may be mailed in the 1st and 2nd zone (within 150 miles of Seattle). From 3rd to 8th zone the weight limit is 50 lbs.

The limit of size of a package that will be accepted by parcel post is 84 inches in length and girth combined. Larger packages must be forwarded by express or freight.

The MALMO GUARANTEE

of Quality and Safe Delivery

We guarantee the trueness-to-name and vitality of our shrubs, trees, plants, seeds, and bulbs to the full amount of the purchase price.

Should any article prove not true-to-name or fail to start growth under proper conditions and care, we will gladly make replacement without charge. Even with the Malmo high standard of excellence, success in gardening or farming is largely dependent on conditions of weather, soil, and cultivation. It is also acknowledged that, in spite of the exercise of scrupulous care, an error can occur, and it is therefore mutually agreed that in no case shall we be liable for more than the purchase price paid to us.

We guarantee safe delivery of goods, not only to the transportation company, but safely to destination. Should any goods become damaged in transit, notify us immediately and we will effect adjustment promptly.

MALMO & COMPANY,
SEATTLE



CHARLES MALMO

Greetings

KEEPING FAITH, in our aim to merit the confidence of our increased patronage appreciative of the true economy of reliable seeds and nursery stock, we are effecting further improvements through additions to personnel and equipment to render the greatest measure of service in furnishing products abreast the latest developments in horticulture.

To the multitude of loyal patrons to whom this service is dedicated, we extend our hearty and sincere greetings.

MALMO & COMPANY,

Charles Malmo
President.

INTRODUCING:

MR. P. M. KOSTER
Nursery Production Manager



MR. P. M. KOSTER

P. M. KOSTER, the eminent horticulturist, has become associated with us as nursery production manager, marking a further notable advance in the promotion of our policy of producing the finest strains of the best varieties in a manner to secure to our patrons

service and satisfaction of the highest order.

Mr. Koster was recognized as one of the leading growers in the foremost production center of Holland where he originated many fine varieties including the world renowned Koster's Blue Spruce. After the American embargo against importation, Mr. Koster moved to our Atlantic coast where he soon became a leader in the Eastern nursery trade. He has contributed many fascinating articles to America's largest magazines, and is widely known by garden lovers throughout the country.

In joining our organization Mr. Koster gives expression to his desire to engage in horticulture under the favorable growing conditions of Puget Sound, in a horticultural organization with the facilities and program to furnish to garden lovers the world's best, with production of adequate quantities to assure maximum values.

MR. CECIL SOLLY
Seed Store Manager



MR. CECIL SOLLY

CECIL SOLLY, who recently joined our staff as seed store manager, is especially well qualified to render dependable service to our patrons. For several years Mr. Solly was store manager of one of the largest and oldest seed firms in the United States, prior to which time he served for over a decade with one of the largest English firms in London. Through his varied experience in growing, inspecting, selecting, testing and marketing seeds, Mr. Solly has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of flower, vegetable, grass, and field seeds, which is now placed at the disposal of all Malmo customers, being available alike to amateur and professional gardeners. We invite inquiries by mail, phone, or call, as a part of our regular service, including information and guidance concerning market gardens, greenhouse produce, farm crops, home gardens and lawns, golf courses, etc.

To guarantee the utmost of protection in meeting the exacting requirements of a discriminating patronage, we have installed the most modern and scientific seed testing equipment, operated under the direction of Mr. Solly and open to the inspection of the public.



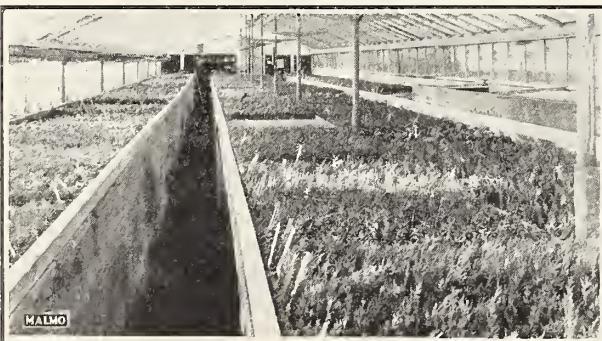
Field of *LAUROCERASUS officinalis* (English Laurel) at the Malmo Nurseries



Nursery Office and partial view of the greenhouses at the Malmo Nurseries



Field of *THUJA* (*Arborvitae*) at Malmo Nursery



View in one of the Malmo propagating houses. Approximately one million young trees are propagated

The MALMO NURSERIES

Cordially Invite You —

to make use of its ample facilities for landscaping and home beautifying, for the making of large and small gardens, orchard plantings and vineyards.

Best of everything —

We have for you the best varieties of evergreens, shrubs, perennials, shade and ornamental trees, charming garden accessories, efficient garden tools, seeds and fertilizers. Also a most complete line of fruit trees, berries, grapes, etc.

Production Planned Years Ahead —

The production of nursery stock, unlike many other products requires planning several years in advance to supply future demand. It involves continuous propagation through seeds, cuttings, grafts, layers, etc., in season.

Quantity Production —

The carrying of a vast stock of hundreds of varieties in various ages and sizes is required to insure a continuity of supply of mature stock to replace that sold each year.

Expansion, Land, Stock, Equipment —

Towards this end we have been adding land, stock and equipment in the development of one of the most complete nursery establishments in the country, in order that we may render the maximum of service by furnishing the most reliable products abreast of the latest developments in Horticulture.

"Malmo-Grown" Means Scientifically Grown —

Propagation is made from the best strains of the finest varieties. The plants are handled throughout every stage of their development in the most scientific manner to promote healthy, luxuriant growth.

Malmo Transplanting Assures Growth —

Malmo nursery stock is subjected to frequent transplantings which promote a compact root development close to the plant—a feature absolutely essential to assure successful transplanting to the home grounds.

Large Trees for Immediate Results —

Malmo & Company are in a position to offer large specimen trees to promote full effect as soon as planted. These large trees and plants have been frequently transplanted to insure success in moving without danger of loss. We often furnish trees ranging in height from ten to thirty feet or more. Good tree moving depends upon skilled, experienced men and the right equipment, all of which we have available to insure perfect results in moving and transplanting large trees.



Field of PYRACANtha Lalandi (Firebush or Firethorn) at the Malmo Nurseries

Greater Values Through Quantity Production —

This is a factor of major interest to the purchaser. Through our facilities for quantity production we have effected many economies that are reflected in greater values for our customers. Every step in the development of the ornamentals which we furnish is under the close supervision of experts trained in their particular line. Consequently Malmo ornamentals are noted for highest quality as well as low price.

Dependable Landscape Material —

Malmo's dependable landscape material is in demand everywhere for the landscaping of homes—large and small, apartment houses, factories, gas service stations, public buildings, private and public parks. Malmo-grown evergreens and flowering shrubs increase in beauty and value each year—adding greatly to the value of the home.

Malmo Landscape Service advises on the most economical attainment of effective landscape settings. See page 100.

Malmo's Down-town Seed Store —

Our down-town store is conveniently located on Sixth and Stewart, at Westlake. Here is maintained a complete assortment of Seeds, Bulbs, Fertilizers, Garden Tools, Garden Books, and Pet Supplies.

"Open-Air" Nursery Store, Down Town —

Malmo's "Open-Air" Nursery Store adjoins the seed store, affording a nursery stock selection conveniently situated in the shopping district to serve customers who cannot call at our main Georgetown Nursery from which the open-air up-town store is continually replenished with fresh stock.

The Malmo "OPEN-AIR" Nursery Store is unique among retail stores in that it is equipped through proper temperature, moisture and air circulation, to keep the roots and foliage of trees and plants from drying out—a vital necessity for safe handling. As a result, YOU are assured of receiving vigorous, dependable nursery stock that can be safely transplanted to your home grounds.

Malmo's Georgetown Nursery —

You are cordially invited to visit this extensive 25-acre display and personally inspect the thousands of beautiful trees, shrubs and plants that are offered there.

Real Nurserymen to Serve You —

Experienced nurserymen are available to assist in selecting to best advantage various trees, shrubs and plants with which to beautify the home.

At Georgetown is located our greenhouses and propagating plant, where hundreds of thousands of young trees and plants are annually prepared for transplanting to our nursery fields.



Field of JUNIPERUS virginiana (Red Cedar) at the Malmo Nurseries



Budding Crew at work in midsummer at the Malmo Nurseries



Field view of the Malmo Nurseries. Note the carefully cultivated rows containing thousands of young evergreens

Cultural Directions

The proper selection of varieties of plants, perennials, etc., suitable for different situations, is extremely important. We are offering the best and the newest which with our wide experience enables us to give you the very best advice as to the most desirable varieties for every purpose.

Broadleaved evergreens and conifers are supplied with balls of earth which insures safe transplanting at almost any time of the year. With proper care deciduous trees and plants can be planted from early fall until late spring. We have in our nursery a great range of sizes, as well as varieties, for use in all types of planting, including very large specimens for immediate effect.

The preparation of the soil before planting is most essential; it is the key to satisfactory results. Plants can thrive well only where excellent drainage is provided. Therefore, the holes for the plants must be dug very deep and filled in with loose rich soil. Plants must not be set deeper than they were planted in the nursery.

Soil must be loose and friable; even a stiff clay soil can be made friable by a liberal addition of peat moss (See fertilizer section of Malmo's Seed Catalog). An addition of peat moss to sandy soil will enable such soil to retain water for dry periods, as well as supply the much desired vegetable humus.

If the soil is poor, rotted cow manure or commercial fertilizer must be applied. Our Garden Fertil-gro is one of the best commercial fertilizers, containing all ingredients essential to luxuriant plant growth. We will be very glad at all times to give you further information on the subject of plant food.

As soon as the plants are received from the nursery they must be well cared for; particular care must be taken to prevent the roots from drying out. Without proper care, damage is quickly done to the young, tender rootlets which feed the plants. It is good practice to dip plants without balls of earth in water, or liquid mud (puddling), before planting. When planting all types give a good soaking when soil has been partially filled in upon them and allow the water to sink away entirely before finishing planting. Just before completing filling in, cut away the top of the wrapping on balled plants having heavy burlap. Leave a basin-like depression around the plant, to facilitate absorption of water. Do not make a hill, as it compels the water to flow away from the plant.

All plants will be grateful for a mulch which will prevent evaporation of water in the soil. Peat moss is the very best material for this purpose.

The price of our plants is as low as is consistent with good quality. Frequent transplantings together with proper pruning and trimming add real value to plants, which is not indicated by size alone. The plants we offer are of the best selected strains and have all been correctly grown. They are uniform and well graded.

Your garden is an investment, enhancing your property in value, according to the quality of stock planted. It pays to buy only the best.

SHRUBS AND TREES Adapted to Special Use

TREES AND SHRUBS WHICH SUCCEED IN SMOKY DISTRICTS —

	PAGE	PAGE	
AMPELOPSIS	44	LIGustrum ovalifolium	16
AUCUBA japonica	8	LIGustrum vulgare	16
AZALEA, all varieties	9, 32, 33	LAUROCERASUS	14, 15
BERBERIS, all varieties	9, 10	MAHONIA aquifolium	17
BUXUS	10	PERNETTYA	17
COTONEASTER, all varieties	11	RHODODENDRON	18, 19
CYTISUS	12	SKIMMIA	19
DAPHNE	12	SPARTIUM	19
EUONYMUS	12, 35	TAXUS	29
GENISTA	12	VIBURNUM tinus	20
HEATHERS	13	VINCA	20
HEDERA	44		
ILEX	14	Also all Deciduous Flowering Shrubs and Shade Trees.	
KALMIA	14		

TINTED AUTUMN FOLIAGE —

ACER dissectum atropurpureum	32	EUONYMUS alatus	35
ACER palmatum	32	EUONYMUS europaeus	35
ACER platanoides	39	LIQUIDAMBAR	41
BERBERIS Thunbergi	33	RHUS	37
BERBERIS vulgaris	33	SOPHORA japonica	43
COTONEASTER Simonsi	34	WEIGELA, all varieties	38
ENKIANTHUS	35		

TREES AND SHRUBS WITH COLORED FOLIAGE —

(Not including Conifer Evergreens)

ACER atropurpureum	32	MAHONIA aquifolium	17
ACER dissectum atropurpureum	32	MAHONIA japonica	17
ACER palmatum	32	PHILADELPHUS coronarius	
AUCUBA japonica	8	aureus	36
AZALEA Hinodigiri	9	LIGustrum auro-marginatum	16
BERBERIS Thunbergi	33	LIGustrum ovalifolium	16
BERBERIS vulgaris atropurpurea	33	PRUNUS Pissardi	42
CORNUS alba elegantissima	34	SPIREA Bumalda Anthony Waterer	37
CORNUS sibirica	34	WEIGELA, variegated silver or gold	38
ILEX Argentea marginata	14		
ILEX aquifolium regina	14		

SHRUBS FOR UNDERGROWTH WHICH THRIVE UNDER TREES AND IN THE SHADE —

AUCUBA japonica	8	LONICERA japonica halliana	45
BERBERIS Darwini	9	MAHONIA aquifolium	17
BERBERIS Thunbergi	33	PERNETTYA	17
BERBERIS vulgaris	33	PHILADELPHUS coronarius	36
BUXUS	10	LIGustrum	16
COTONEASTER	11	RHODODENDRON	18, 19
CYTISUS	12	SAMBUCUS	37
DEUTZIA Lemoinei	34	SKIMMIA	19
CORNUS	34	SPARTIUM	19
ESCALLONIA	12	SPIREA	37
EUONYMUS	12, 35	SYMPHORICARPOS	37
GENISTA	12	TAXUS	29, 30
ILEX	14	VIBURNUM	38
HYPERICUM	14	VIBURNUM tinus	20
HEDERA helix	44	VINCA	20
LAUROCERASUS	14, 15	WEIGELA	38

PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FRUITS —

(Usually in Fall and Winter)

AUCUBA japonica	8	EUONYMUS europaeus	35
BERBERIS Darwini	9	ILEX	14
BERBERIS Thunbergi	33	PERNETTYA	17
BERBERIS Wilsoni	33	SKIMMIA japonica	19
COTONEASTER Franchetii	11	SORBUS	43
COTONEASTER horizontalis	34	SYMPHORICARPOS	
COTONEASTER microphylla	11	racemosus	37
COTONEASTER Simonsi	34	SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris	37
CRATAEGUS	40	VIBURNUM opulus	38

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

	PAGE	PAGE	
ABELIA grandiflora	8	LAUROCERASUS officinalis	13
AUCUBA japonica	8	lusitanica	14
BERBERIS buxifolia	9	LIGustrum japonicum	16
Darwini	9	vulgare	16
Hookeri	9	LONICERA nitida	16
BUXUS sempervirens	10	PYRACANTHA Lalandii	18
suffruticosa	10	ULEX europeus	19
COTONEASTER Franchetii	11	UMBELLULARIA californica	19
ELEAGNUS pungens	12	VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum	20
EVONYMUS japonicus	12	tinus	20
ILEX Aquifolium crenata	14		

CONIFER EVERGREENS

CEDRUS atlantica	22	PICEA sitchensis	27
Libani	22	RETINOSOPHA pisifera	29
CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana	23	plumosa	29
CUPRESSUS arizonicana	24	TAXUS baccata	29
JUNIPERUS chinensis mascula	25	THUJA occidentalis	30
PICEA canadensis Albertiana	27	orientalis	31
excelsa	27	TSUGA canadensis	31
		heterophylla	31

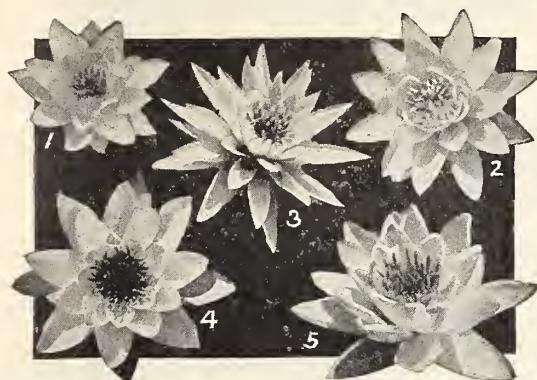
ORNAMENTAL AND DICIDUOUS TREES

	PAGE	PAGE	
CARPINUS betulus	39	GLEDTIA triacanthos	40
CRATEAGUS oxyacantha in variety	40	POPULUS nigra italicica	42
FAGUS sylvatica	40	PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardi	42

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

BERBERIS Thunbergi	33	HYDRANGEA ibota regelianum	36
vulgaris	33	Iodense	36
Wilsonii	33	PHILADELPHUS in variety	36
CORNUS alba sibirica	34	SAMBUCUS in variety	37
stolonifera	34	SPIREA prunifolia	37
COTONEASTER salicifolia	34	Thunbergi	37
rugosa	34	Van Houtte	37
Simonsii	34	SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus	37
CYDONIA japonica	34	vulgaris	37
DEUTZIA scabra	34	SYRINGA vulgaris	37
Fleur de Pommier	34	TAMARIX africana	38
latiflora	34	VIBURNUM dentatum	38
Pride of Rochester	34	lantana	38
ELEAGNUS longipes	35	molle	38
HIBISCUS syriacus	35	opulus	38
HYDRANGEA paniculata	35	tomentosum	38
grandiflora	35	WEIGELIA in variety	38

WATER LILIES



1—Marliac Rosea 2—James Brydon
 3—Eugenie De Land 4—Marliac White (Albida)
 5—Marliac Yellow (Chromatella)

HARDY WATER LILIES AND AQUATIC PLANTS

RED VARIETIES

	EACH
ESCARBOUCLE	\$5.00

Large, brilliant red floating blossoms; strong grower requiring an 8 ft. space. This lily attracts more attention than any other on account of its brilliant coloring

	EACH
CONQUEROR	\$5.00

Immense dark red floating blooms 9 inches across streaked with white on the outer petals. Heavy leaves 12 to 14 inches. One plant will carry as many as 15 buds and blooms at one time. A strong grower requiring an 8 foot space

	EACH
JAMES BRYDON	\$3.00

Cup-shaped floating flowers, dark rich reddish rose. A splendid bloomer of beautiful color. The foliage of this variety is a bronze red

YELLOW VARIETIES

	EACH
MARLIACEA chromatella	\$1.50

Large bright canary yellow floating flowers. Foliage deep green mottled brown

Plants Suitable for the Rockery

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

	PAGE		PAGE
ABELIA grandiflora	8	ERICA ciliaris	13
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi	8	mediterranea	13
AZALEA Benigiri	9	— bybrida	13
Hinodigiri	9	— maxima	13
Hexe	9	scoparia	13
Iedifolia	9	stricta	13
macrantha	9	tetralix	13
BAMBUSA palmata	9	vagans alba	14
BERBERIS Darwini	9	— rosea	14
stenophylla	10	— rubra	14
verruculosa	10	HYPERICUM calycinum	14
BUXUS sempervirens suffruticosa	10	— moserianum	14
COTONEASTER Dammeri	11	LAVANDULA stoechas nana	15
microphylla	11	LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei	15
pannosa nana	11	LONICERA pileata	16
racemiflora	11	PERNETTYA atropurpurea	17
tbynifolia	11	lilacina	17
CYTISUS Kewensis	12	rosea	17
DAPHNE Cneorum	12	sanguinea	17
odora	12	alba	17
GENISTA hispanica	12	PIERIS floribunda	17
HEATHS	13	RAPHIOLEPIS umbrellata	18
CALLUNA vulgaris aurea	13	RHODODENDRON ferrugineum	19
— carnea	13	— birsutum	19
— Hammondii	13	— Wilsonii	19
— pygmaea	13	SKIMMIA japonica	19
— rubra	13	VERONICA buxifolia	20
— tinuus	13	Hectori	20
DABOECKIA polifolia	13	VINCA minor	20
— alba	13	YUCCA Elamontosa	21
ERICA carnea	13	recurvifolia	21

CONIFER EVERGREENS

	PAGE
CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana	26
— soniana minima glauca	23
— nidifera	23
— Weisseana	24
CRYPTOMERIA japonica nana	24
JUNIPERUS chinensis japonica	25
— aurea	25
— Pfützeriana	25
— aurea	25
communis depressa	25
— aurea	25
horizontalis Douglassii	26
procumbens	26
JUNIPERUS Sabina tamariscifolia	26
PINUS montana Mughus	28
RETINOSPORA obtusa filiformis aurea	28
— lycopodioides	28
pisifera nana	28
— squarrosa nana	29
TAXUS baccata repandens	29
Wasbingtoni	30
THUJA occidentalis umbraculifera	31
orientalis Bonita	31

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

	PAGE
ACER palmatum dissectum	33
— atropurpureum	32
AMYGDALUS glandulosa alba	32
— rosea	32
AZALEA calendulacea	32
Kaempferi	32
ledifolia	9
mollis	33
viscosa	33
BERBERIS Thunbergii	33
— atropurpurea	33
Wilsonii	33
CARYOPTERIS incana	33
COTONEASTER horizontalis	34
CYDONIA Maulei	34
DEUTZIA gracilis	34
— eximia	34
— multiflora	34
— venusta	34
— rosea	34
Sieboldiana	35
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus	35
SPIREA bumalda Anthony Waterer	37

HARDY VINES

EVONYMUS radicans	44	HEDERA helix conglomerata	45
— argenteo-marginatus	44	WISTARIA	45



MALMO

Broadleaved Evergreens

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE without Broad-leaved Evergreens. They give that touch to a garden when properly chosen that promotes the charm of individuality. Massed or singly they harmonize with any existing trees, giving pleasing contrast of leaf and form with the other ornamentals and furnish a wealth of flower and berry color throughout the year.

In the Northwest, climatic conditions permit us to have a very large collection to select from and we pride ourselves in having a collection second to none.

ABELIA grandiflora (R.) 3 to 4 ft.

Produces pinkish, white flowers in great abundance all during summer; excellent for massing. **EACH**

9 to 12 in.	.....	.75
12 to 18 in.	.....	1.00
18 to 24 in.	.....	1.50

Andromeda Catesbaei. See **LEUCOTHOE**.

Andromeda floribunda. See **PIERIS floribunda**.

Aralia Sieboldi. See **FATSIA japonica**.

ARBUTUS Menziesi. 100 ft.

Madrone
Red bark, large leathery leaves and red berries in fall. One of the few broad-leaved evergreen trees native to the United States. **EACH**

2 to 3 ft. nursery grown	\$2.50
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ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi (R.) (Ground cover.)

Kinnikinnick

Excellent native ground cover, bearing masses of brilliant red berries in winter. **EACH**

2 1/2 in. pots	per 100, \$12.00	.20	
8 to 10 in. spread	per 100,	30.00	.35

AUCUBA japonica. 4 to 6 ft.

Japan Laurel

Glossy, dark green leaves, the plant bears brilliant red berries in winter if staminate and pistillate plants are set in the same vicinity. An excellent plant for window boxes, smoke resistant. **EACH**

12 to 15 in.	.....	\$1.00
15 to 18 in.	.....	1.50
18 to 24 in.	.....	2.00
Specimens to	.....	20.00

— variegata. 4 to 6 ft.

Similar to the preceding but with large golden variegated foliage. **EACH**

12 to 15 in.	.....	\$1.00
15 to 18 in.	.....	1.50
18 to 24 in.	.....	2.00
24 to 30 in.	.....	3.00
Specimens to	.....	15.00

AUCUBA japonica (Japan Laurel)



MALMO

AZALEA.

Evergreen azaleas should be planted in large quantities here in the Northwest, which is so admirably adapted to their culture; they prefer a leafy or peaty soil. They embrace practically all colors from dark reds to pink and rose and white which appear in early spring. For yellow and orange shades see Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

Benigiri (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Flowers bright red, compact habit.	EACH
6 to 9 in.	\$1.00
9 to 12 in.	1.50
12 to 15 in.	3.00

Hexe (R.) 2 ft.

Single, large red flowers, a very desirable variety also on account of its hardiness.	EACH
8 to 10 in.	\$1.50
10 to 12 in.	2.00

Hinodigiri (R.) 3 to 4 ft.

The best known dwarf Japanese evergreen azalea. Brilliant bright red flowers produced in great profusion. Like all the Azaleas of this type they are excellent material to finish evergreen plantings.

EACH
8 to 10 in.
10 to 12 in.

2.50

Kaemferi. See under Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

ledifolia alba. (R.) 3 to 4 ft.

Very large white flowers with lilac towards the center, borne in great profusion.	EACH
2 to 2½ ft. spread	\$3.50
2½ to 3 ft. spread	7.50

— purpurea.

Flowers rosy purple.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00

macrantha. 3 to 4 ft.

Large, single salmon-red flowers, very dark glossy foliage.	EACH
8 to 10 in.	\$1.50
10 to 12 in.	2.00

AZALEA Deciduous varieties. See Deciduous Flowering Section.

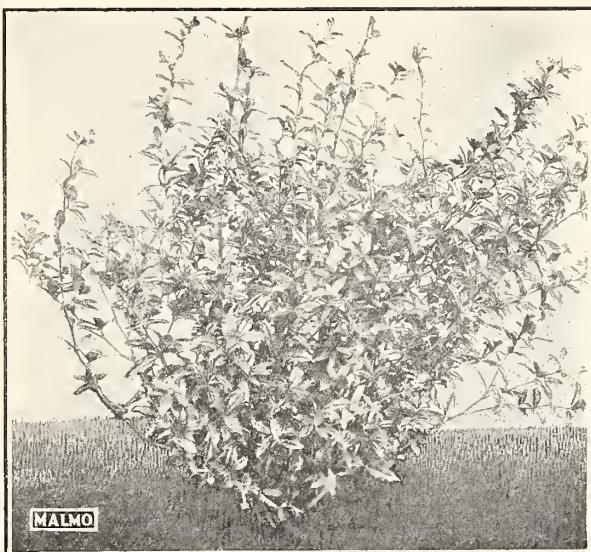
AZARA microphylla. 4 to 12 ft.

Very pretty and graceful; small olive-green foliage, resembling Boxwood.	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00



ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi (Kinnikinnick)

Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades



MALMO

BERBERIS Hookeri

BAMBUSA palmata. 2 to 5 ft.

Bamboo

Very hardy and graceful; it adds an interesting exotic touch to landscaping and water features.

EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00

vulgaris. 15 to 25 ft.

One of the tall growers of the Bamboo; can be kept down to six feet if desired, by trimming.

EACH

Well rooted plants	\$1.00
Clumps	2.50
Heavy clumps	3.50 and 5.00
Extra large specimens to	10.00

BERBERIS.

They add a great deal of charm in the fall to our gardens by their fall coloring and numerous berries of all shades and tints of blue, as well as their bright yellow or orange flowers in spring. They will grow under all conditions but do not favor dense shade nor wet situations. Berberis effectively protect conifers planted near the street and are themselves immune from damage.

buxifolia (dulcis nana.) 2 ft.

Glossy dark green foliage. The habit of growth permits to be used for edging, rockeries and window boxes.

EACH

4 to 6 in. ....	.25
6 to 9 in. ....	.35
9 to 12 in. ....	.75
12 to 15 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00

Darwini. 3 to 4 ft.

Small glossy holly shape leaves, flowers deep orange; fruit light purple.

EACH

12 to 15 in. ....	.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 3½ ft.	2.50

— hybrida. 3 to 4 ft.

Similar to Darwini but leaves are smaller and it has more curving branches.

EACH

12 to 15 in. ....	.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 3½ ft.	2.50

Hookeri. 4 to 5 ft.

Leaves are larger than the leaves of Darwini. They are bright and shiny; and excellent plant for massing.

EACH

1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	4.00

— Varieties marked (R.) suitable for rockeries



TWIN BOXWOOD. Trimmed — in tubs or urns
are ideal for use at entrances.

BERBERIS Julinae. 5 to 6 ft.

One of the best and hardiest of the evergreen shrubs; of excellent color and form and should be used extensively in combination with Rhododendron and other broad-leaved evergreens.

EACH

12 to 15 in.	.75
15 to 18 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 3½ ft.	3.00
Specimens to	5.00

Knighti. 5 to 6 ft.

Glossy, bright green leaves; purple fruit.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	.75
2½ to 3 ft.	1.50
3 to 3½ ft.	2.50
3½ to 4 ft.	3.50

stenophylla (R.) 5 to 6 ft.

Narrow, pointed leaves; orange flowers, bluish white fruit. A very graceful popular variety.	EACH
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.25
3 to 4 ft.	2.00

triacanthophora. 5 to 6 ft.

Similar to Berberis Juliana but with larger leaves and spines; one of the best and hardiest.	EACH
8 to 12 in.	.75
12 to 15 in.	1.00

verruculosa. 2 to 3 ft.

The leathery leaves are of dark lustrous green often with a touch of red and are glaucous underneath; the flowers are produced in pairs and are followed by violet purple fruit. Low broad habit, very hardy.	EACH
6 to 9 in.	.75
9 to 12 in.	1.00
12 to 15 in.	1.25
15 to 18 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00

Boxwood. See BUXUS. ★

Broom Andreana. See CYTISUS.

Broom Daisy Hill. See CYTISUS.

Broom Kewensis. See CYTISUS.

Broom Moonlight. See CYTISUS.

Broom Scotch. See CYTISUS.

Broom Spanish. See SPARTIUM.

Broom Spanish Gorse. See GENISTA.

Broom Tinctoria. See GENISTA.

Broom White. See CYTISUS.

BUXUS. ★

Boxwood

Boxwood gives a charm to every garden; it can be used as specimen plants and is invaluable for edging formal gardens and perennial borders. It lends itself admirably for hedges and for trimming in topiary shapes.

sempervirens. 12 to 15 ft.

Desirable for hedges, topiary and specimen plants.

BUSHES.

EACH

Rooted cuttings	.....per 100	\$8.00
4 to 6 in.	.....per 100	20.00
6 to 8 in.	.....per doz.	.35
8 to 10 in.	.....per doz.	.50
10 to 12 in.	.....per doz.	.75
12 to 15 in.	.....	1.00
15 to 18 in.	.....	1.25
18 to 24 in.	.....	1.50
24 to 30 in.	.....	2.00
30 to 36 in.	.....	3.00

GLOBES, for individual planting or tubs.

EACH

12 to 15 in.	.....	2.00
15 to 18 in.	.....	2.50
18 to 21 in.	.....	3.00
21 to 24 in.	.....	4.00
24 to 27 in.	.....	5.00
27 to 30 in.	.....	7.50
30 to 33 in.	.....	10.00
Specimens to	.....	35.00

PYRAMIDS.

EACH

12 to 15 in.	.....	1.50
15 to 18 in.	.....	2.00
18 to 21 in.	.....	2.50
21 to 24 in.	.....	3.00
24 x 18 in.	.....	5.00
30 x 24 in.	.....	7.50
36 x 24 in.	.....	10.00
Specimens to	.....	25.00

suffruticosa. (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Old English Boxwood, dwarf, for edging.

Small plants	.....per 100	8.00
3 to 4 in.	.....per doz.	.25
4 to 6 in.	.....Per 100	.25
6 to 9 in.	.....	.50
9 to 12 in.	.....	1.00
Specimens to 2 ft. to	.....	2.50

California laurel. See UMBELLULARIA California.

California privet. See LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium.

CAMELLIA japonica. 10 to 12 ft.

Round, glossy, green leaves. Large, double-pink, red and white waxy rose-like flowers, blooming in mild winter as early as February.

EACH

6 to 9 in.	.....	.75
9 to 12 in.	.....	1.00
12 to 15 in.	.....	1.25
15 to 18 in.	.....	1.50
18 to 24 in.	.....	2.50 to 3.50
18 to 21 in. bushy, trimmed specimens	.....	5.00
21 to 24 in. bushy, trimmed specimens	.....	7.50
2½ to 3 ft. bushy, trimmed specimens	.....	10.00
3 to 3½ ft. bushy, trimmed specimens	.....	12.50

sasanqua. 10 to 12 ft.

Fall blooming; single red, pink and white or variegated flowers.

EACH

1½ to 2 ft.	.....\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.	.....5.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....7.50

CHOISYA ternata. 4 to 8 ft

Mexican-Orange

Fragrant, light green foliage. Sweet scented pure white clusters of flowers blooming from February to June.

1 to 1½ ft.	.....\$1.00
1½ to 2 ft.	.....1.50
2 to 3 ft.	.....2.00
3 to 3½ ft.	.....2.50

Right: Branch of Cotoneaster Salicifolia

Rugosa—Illustrating the beautiful foliage and profusion of highly decorative berries.



CLEYERA ochnacea (japonica.) 6 ft.

A very rare evergreen, the foliage somewhat resembling Camellia. Numerous creamy-white fragrant flowers in June followed by red berries all winter. EACH

2 to 3 ft.	10.00
3 to 3½ ft.	12.50
3½ to 4 ft.	17.50

CORNUS capitata. 4 to 6 ft. *Evergreen Dogwood*

Creamy white flowers and scarlet fruits in June. EACH
3 ft. \$2.50

COTONEASTER.

Graceful and interesting evergreen offering a great diversity in habit, foliage and fruit. The upright varieties are splendid for background, the drooping interlacing ones for massing, while the dwarf or creeping varieties are most suitable for ground cover or rockwork. The flowers are inconspicuous but the profusion of berries in all hues of orange and red is a great attraction when color is so needed all through the fall and winter.

For deciduous kinds see *Deciduous Shrubs*.

Dammeri (Ground cover.) *Humifusa*

White flowers, followed by scarlet fruit; creeping habit, excellent bright green foliage changing to reddish autumn coloring. Like Kinnikinnick, is an ideal covering for banks. EACH

2½ in. pots	per doz. \$2.00; per 100	\$12.00	.20
3 in. pots	per doz. 3.50; per 100	20.00	.75
4 in. pots	per doz. 5.00; per 100	35.00	.50

Francheti. 5 to 6 ft.

Very broad leaves and orange scarlet berries; one of the best. EACH

18 to 24 in.	per doz. \$10.00	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	per doz. 15.00	1.50
3 to 4 ft.		2.00

Francheti standards.

An attractive specimen for garden or parking strip. EACH

2-year head, grafted on 4 ft. stems.....	\$2.50
Older specimens	\$3.50 to 5.00

Harroveana. 6 to 8 ft.

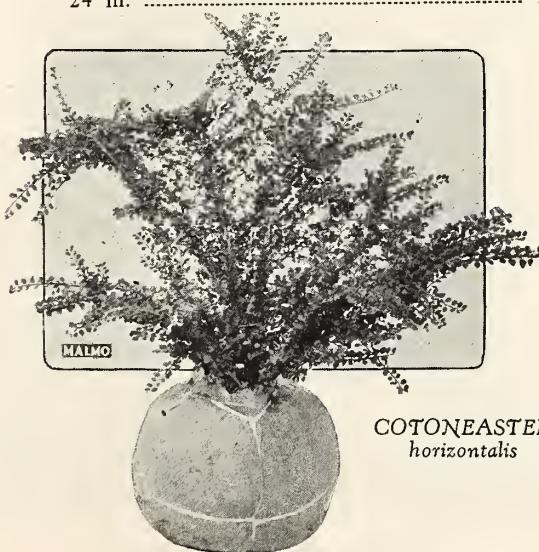
Similar to Francheti but taller. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
5 to 6 ft.	2.50

horizontalis. See Deciduous Flowering Shrub Section.**horizontalis standards. See Deciduous Flowering Shrub Section.****humifusa. See COTONEASTER Dammeri.****microphylla. 2 to 3 ft.**

A sprawling variety with white flowers followed by crimson berries. EACH

Small plants	per doz. \$5.00	.50
12 in.	per doz. 7.50	.75
18 in.	per doz. 10.00	1.00
24 in.		1.50



COTONEASTER
horizontalis



COTONEASTER rugosa Henryi

COTONEASTER pannosa. 5 to 6 ft. *Silverleaf Cotoneaster*

Vigorous habit and very graceful, not as hardy as Francheti. Corymbs of small white flowers followed by bright red berries. EACH

18 to 24 in.	per doz. \$7.50	.75
2 to 3 ft.	per doz. 10.00	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	per doz. 15.00	1.50

—nana. 3 to 4 ft.

Similar to Cotoneaster pannosa but smaller leaves and has a dwarf habit of growth. EACH

12 to 14 in., 3 in. pots.....	.75
15 to 18 in.	1.00

racemiflora nummularia (R.) 2 to 3 ft. Wheeleri

Very low habit but not procumbent, producing berries very profusely. EACH

2 to 2½ ft.	\$1.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50

rugosa Henryi. 4 to 5 ft.

Leaves which are bright green are distinctly veined; a very graceful weeping evergreen variety; produces clusters of orange berries very freely. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$1.00
24 to 30 in.	1.50
2½ to 3½ ft.	2.00

Simonsii. See Deciduous Flowering Shrubs Section.**thymifolia (R.) 1½ to 2 ft.**

Thyme-like foliage, rosy white flowers and scarlet berries. EACH

12 to 15 in.	per doz. \$7.50	.75
15 to 18 in.	per doz. 10.00	1.00
18 to 24 in. spread		1.50

Wheeleri. See COTONEASTER racemiflora.**Crataegus pyracantha. See PYRACANTHA.**



CYTISUS kewensis. (Broom)

CYTISUS Kewensis. 2 to 3 ft.

Dwarf, compact habit; blooms in May with yellow flowers. Well adapted for rockeries. EACH
 18 to 24 in. \$1.25
 2 to 3 ft. 2.00

Leucanthus. 4 to 5 ft. (also called CYTISUS praecox.)
Moonlight Broom

A low compact grower with fine foliage. Flowering very profusely with cream flowers in spring and often again in the fall. EACH
 18 to 24 in. \$1.00
 2 to 3 ft. 1.50

praecox alba. 7 to 8 ft. (Sometimes called CYTISUS lusitanica.)
White Broom

Flowers very early with pure white flowers. EACH
 2 to 3 ft.75
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00
 5 to 6 ft. 2.00
 7 to 8 ft. 3.00

scoparius. *Scotch Broom*
 EACH
 2 to 3 ft.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00— Andreanus. 8 ft.
Red Broom
 Flowers yellow with dark crimson wings. EACH
 2 to 3 ft.75
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00
 4 to 5 ft. 1.50— Daisy Hill. 5 to 6 ft.
 Very attractive, flowers silver-yellow with rose. EACH
 3½ to 4 ft. \$1.50

See also GENISTA or SPARTIUM.

DAPHNE Cneorum. 1 ft. *Garland Flower*
 Dwarf rock evergreen, sweetly scented rose-pink flowers, very slow grower. EACH
 8 to 10 in. \$1.00
 Clumps 2.00Laureola. 2 to 3 ft.
 Loves a shady situation, blooms from January to March with yellowish green flowers. EACH
 18 to 24 in. \$2.00
 2 to 2½ ft. 4.00odora. 2 to 3 ft.
 Waxy bright green foliage with most fragrant deep pink umbels of flowers in spring. EACH
 6 to 8 in. in pots75 and 1.00
 12 in. 1.50
 18 in. 2.00
 Large specimens 2.50 to 3.00

Dogwood, Evergreen. See CORNUS.

ELAEAGNUS pungens. 6 ft.

A rare and unique shrub with heavy foliage and large spines; low spreading habit. EACH
 18 to 24 in. \$1.50
 2 to 3 ft. 2.00

English Laurel. See LAUROCERASUS officianalis.

ESCALLONIA rubra. 3 to 4 ft.

Evergreen of spreading bushy habit with masses of small red flowers. Blooms all summer. For massing. EACH
 Small50
 1 to 1½ ft. 1.00
 1½ to 2 ft. per doz. \$15.00 1.50

EUONYMUS japonicus. 5 to 6 ft.

Rich glossy leathery foliage; excellent for hedging and seaside planting. EACH
 12 to 15 in.75
 15 to 18 in. 1.00
 18 to 24 in. 1.50

— aureo variegatus. 5 to 6 ft. *Goldleaf Burningbush*

Golden variegated foliage. EACH
 12 to 15 in.75
 15 to 18 in. 1.00
 18 to 24 in. 1.50
 2 to 3 ft. 2.50

FATSIA japonica. 5 to 6 ft.

Aralia Sieboldi
 Large, handsome leaves giving a tropical impression; very ornamental. EACH
 15 to 18 in. \$1.00
 18 to 24 in. 1.50
 2 to 2½ ft. 2.00
 2½ to 3 ft. 3.00

Firethorn, Firebush. See PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi.

GENISTA hispanica. (R.) 1 ft. *Dwarf Spanish Gorse*

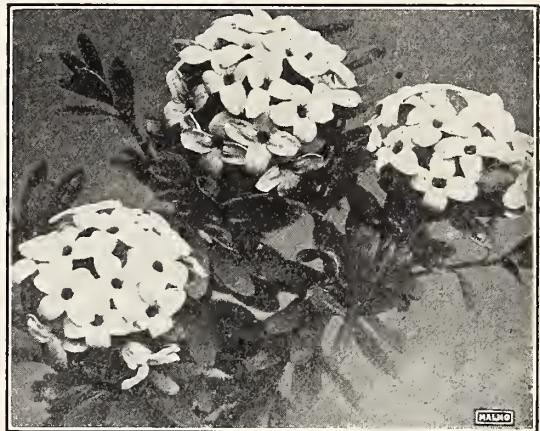
Dwarf, compact; blooms in May and June with solid masses of yellow flowers. Excellent for rockery. EACH
 8 to 10 in., 3-in. pots50

tinctoria. 3 ft.

Especially adapted for dry sandy banks; yellow flowers from July to September. EACH
 3 ft. \$1.50

Golden privet. See LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium aurea marginatum.

Gorse. See ULEX Europeaus.



DAPHNE ODORA



“Fertil-Gro”
 is a scientific plant Nutriment that
 is lasting and effective for
EVERGREENS
 See SEED CATALOG—Mailed Free

HEATHS (*Heather*.)

WE HAVE INCLUDED under this heading *Calluna*, *Daboecia*, *Erica*, in alphabetical order.

They are distinctive for their tiny bell-like blossoms, borne in great profusion. The fine, lacy foliage. For mass effect they are excellent and are also valuable for the foreground in groups of Rhododendrons and Conifers. By using an assortment of varieties, blooms can be had throughout the whole year. Mediterranean hybrid and *carnea* bloom through freezing weather or under snow.

CALLUNA vulgaris aurea (R.) 1 ft.

Very attractive golden foliage particularly striking in winter. Pink flowers. EACH

Small plants .....	.35
8 to 12 in. .....	.75
Large specimens	\$1.00 to 1.50

— *carnea (R.) 1 to 2 ft.*

A fine pink form of *vulgaris*. EACH

8 to 10 in. .....	.50
12 in. .....	.75

— *Hammodi (R.) 1 to 2 ft.*

Pure white, very free flowering and handsome. EACH

8 to 10 in. .....	.50
12 in. .....	.75
2 ft.	1.50

— *pygmea (R.) 6 in.*

A dwarf form of the *vulgaris*. EACH

4 to 6 in. spread .....	.50
6 to 8 in. spread .....	.75

— *rubra (R.) 1 to 2 ft.*

Pretty deep red variety. EACH

8 to 10 in. .....	.50
12 in. .....	.75
Specimens	\$1.00 to 1.50

— *tinuus (R.) 6 in.*

Double pink, very compact grower. EACH

6 to 9 in. spread75
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Daboecia polifolia (R.) 1 to 2 ft. spread. Heather Bell

Large drooping bells on erect stems; the leaves are silvered on the underside. A very popular variety. EACH

6 to 9 in.	per 100 \$35.00	.50	
9 to 12 in.	per 100	55.00	.75
12 to 15 in.	per 100	75.00	1.00
Large clumps			1.50

— *alba (R.) 1 to 2 ft. spread*

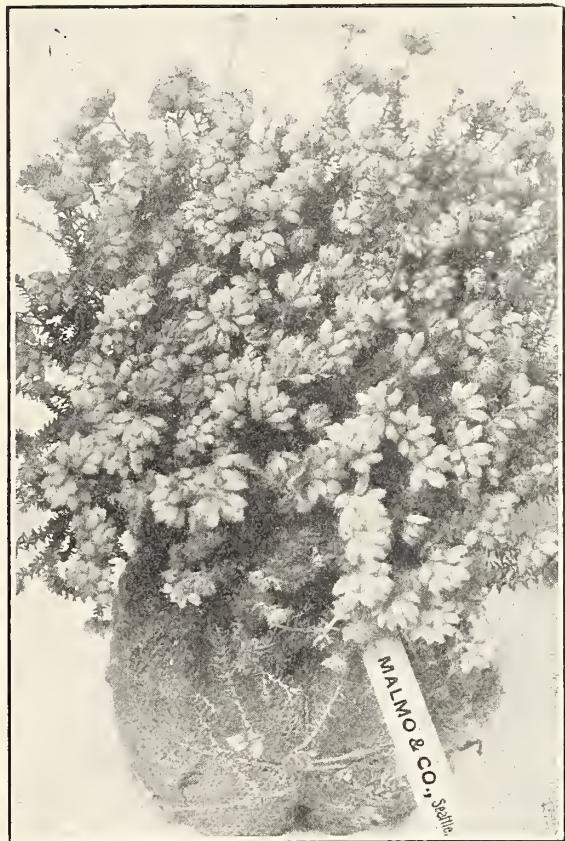
White Heather Bell
Like the preceding but with pure white flowers EACH

4 to 6 in.35
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ERICA carnea (R.) (herbacea.) 1 to 2 ft. spread.

Low growing, will make a dense mat or carpet; blooms with deep pink flowers from January to April. EACH

4 to 6 in spread	doz. \$5.00	.50
6 to 8 in. spread	doz. 7.50	.75
8 to 10 in. spread	doz. 10.00	1.00
12 to 15 in. spread	doz. 12.50	1.25

ERICA *tetralix* (Mountain Bell Heather)*ERICA ciliaris (R.) 1 ft.*

A very useful variety; large rosy-purple bells from June to September.

4 to 6 in. .....	.35
10 to 12 in.	1.00

— *cinerea (R.) 1 ft.*

Scotch Heather
Small purple bells from July to October.

4 to 6 in.50
6 to 9 in.75

9 to 12 in.	1.25
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— *Mediterranea (R.) 2 to 3 ft.*

Pale pink flowers, blooms from March to May.

4 to 6 in.35
1 to 1½ ft.	1.00

1½ to 2 ft.	1.50
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— *hybrida (R.) 8 in.*

A dwarf form with bright pink flowers.

6 in. spread	doz. \$3.50	.35
8 in. spread	doz. 5.00	.50
10 in. spread	doz. 7.50	.75
12 in. spread	doz. 10.00	1.00
12 to 15 in. spread	doz. 12.50	1.25

— *maxima (R.) 2 ft.*

Similar to *Mediterranea* but more dwarf and hardier.

6 in.35
1½ x 1½ ft.	1.50

2 x 2 ft.	2.00
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— *scoparia (R.) 10 in.*

Very suitable for edging beds, light green foliage.

6 in.35
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— *stricta (R.) 2½ ft.*

Compact upright habit; blooming in summer with rosy pink flowers.

6 in.35
8 to 12 in.50

12 to 18 in.	1.00
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Specimen plants	1.50
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— *tetralix (R.) 1 ft.*

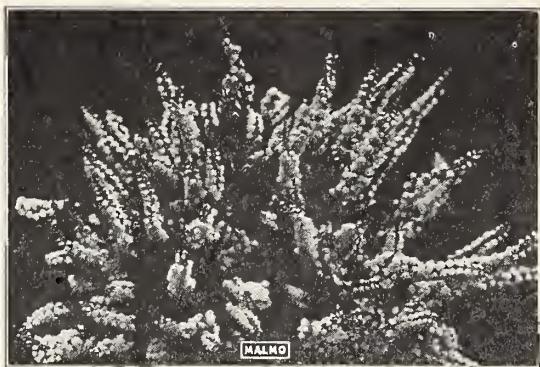
Mountain Bell Heather
Rose-purple bells appearing in early autumn.

6 to 8 in.75
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ERICA *Mediterranea* (Heather)

Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades

— — Varieties marked (R.) suitable for rockeries



CALLUNA vulgaris (Heather)

ERICA triumphant. (*Lusitanica or Spanish*)

Pale rose, late fall and winter bloomer. Very delicate feathery foliage of brilliant green. If not trimmed back will attain 5 ft. Not as hardy as others.

9 to 12 in.	.75		
12 to 18 in.	per doz. \$10.00	1.00	
18 to 24 in.	per doz.	15.00	1.50

vagans alba (R.) 1 to 1½ ft. *White Cornish Heather*

One of the finest for edging, pure white flowers blooming from August to October.

EACH		
4 to 6 in.	.35	
8 to 10 in.	.50	
10 to 12 in.	.75	
Specimens	1.25	

— rosea (R.) 15 in.

Pale rose flowers in late summer.

EACH		
4 to 6 in.	.35	
8 to 10 in.	.50	
Specimens	1.25	

— rubra (R.) 15 in.

Dark red, very free flowering.

EACH		
4 to 6 in.	.35	
8 to 10 in.	.50	
10 to 12 in.	.75	
Specimens	1.25	

Heather Bell. See DABOECIA.*Heather vagans and Mediterranean.* See ERICA.*Heather vulgaris.* See CALLUNA.*Holly, English.* See ILEX aquifolium.*Holly, Japanese.* See ILEX crenata.

HYPERICUM calycinum ★ (R.) (ground cover.)

St. John's Wort

Bright waxy yellow flowers all summer. The plant is valuable for its spreading habit and low growth and its endurance of shade.

EACH
Strong plants per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$17.50 .35

Moserianum (R.) 2 ft.

Wax-like golden yellow flowers blooming all summer.

Low bushy habit.

EACH		
12 to 15 in.	.75	
15 to 18 in.	1.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.25	

patulum Henryi. 2 to 3 ft.

Bright yellow flowers, erect habit.

EACH		
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	

IMPORTANT! SIZE ALONE DOES NOT INDICATE TRUE VALUE OF EVERGREENS!

We quote only first class plants developed through scientific handling, including frequent transplanting and trimming to become specimens in their class. This affords our customers additional value in *luxuriance, symmetry, compactness, vitality and safety in moving*, unattainable in plants not thus handled.

ILEX Aquifolium. 40 ft.

English Holly

Perfectly hardy on the Pacific Coast. It is invaluable for hedges and for specimen plants which form a great ornament for every garden; the berry-bearing form are especially desirable.

We have large quantities of seedlings, half of which will berry. Larger plants are trimmed and compact.

SEEDLINGS.

EACH		
1 to 1½ ft.	per doz. \$10.00	1.00
2 to 3 ft.		2.00
4 to 5 ft.		3.50
Specimens	7.50 to 40.00	

BERRY-BEARING.

EACH		
1 to 2 ft.	2.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00	
4 to 5 ft.	7.50	
5 to 6 ft.	10.00	
6 to 7 ft.	12.50	
7 to 8 ft.	15.00	
Specimens to	45.00	

— Argentea marginata (Silver) 30 ft.

EACH		
Common Silver Holly, berries very freely.	45.00	

Wide broad specimens to

EACH		
Wide broad specimens to	35.00	

— aureo-regina. 30 ft.

EACH		
------	--	--

One of the finest golden variegated hollies.

EACH		
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Wide broad specimens to

EACH		
5 to 6 ft.	\$17.50	
8 to 10 ft.	35.00	

12 to 14 ft.

EACH		
5 to 6 ft.	8.00	

— pyramidalis 25 ft.

EACH		
Smooth leaves, rather large.	\$6.00	
3 to 4 ft.	8.00	

4 to 5 ft.

EACH		
15 to 18 in.	\$1.50	

18 to 24 in.

EACH		
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	

3 to 4 ft.

EACH		
15 to 18 in.	3.50	

KALMIA latifolia. 5 to 7 ft.

EACH		
Glossy leaves with large clusters of pink flowers; splendid for backgrounds.	\$2.50	

18 to 24 in.

EACH		
2 to 3 ft.	3.50	

Kinnikinnick. See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi.

Laurel. See LAUROCERASUS.

Laurel, California. See UMBELLULARIA californica.

LAUROCERASUS lusitanica. 10 to 12 ft. *Portugal Laurel*

Dark green glossy leaves, red twigs; compact habit. Can be trimmed to grow in globe or pyramidal shape.

GLOBE.

EACH		
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00	
15 to 18 in.	1.50	
18 to 24 in.	2.50	
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	

4 to 5 ft.

EACH		
4 to 5 ft.	6.00	

PYRAMIDS.

EACH		
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.	6.00	

6 to 7 ft.

EACH		
6 to 7 ft.	10.00	

— variegata... 6 ft.

A variegated form of the preceding, slow grower.

EACH		
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	

LAUROCERASUS *lusitanica* (Portugal Laurel)LAUROCERASUS *officinalis*. 6 to 12 ft. English Laurel

An evergreen especially adapted for conditions on the Pacific Coast. The fine, large, glossy leaves are never attacked by any insects and are effective in summer and winter. The plants are used for hedges, for group planting for screening, and as individual specimens. They fit admirably where trimmed plants are desired as they respond to trimming extremely well.

— *rotundifolia*.

One of the very best and hardiest; very vigorous, with very large bright green leaves. Well branched. EACH
 12 to 15 in.per 100 \$35.00 .50
 18 to 24 in.per 100 65.00 .85
 24 to 30 in.per 100 90.00 1.25
 30 to 36 in.per 100 100.00 1.50

Plants well branched and trimmed EACH
 2 to 3 ft.\$2.50
 3 to 4 ft.4.00
 5 ft.6.00

Pyramids.
 6 ft.7.50
 7 ft.10.00
 Standards.
 3 ft. stem, 1½ ft. head3.50
 4 ft. stem, 2 ft. head5.00

Schipkaensis. 6 to 8 ft.

The hardiest of all; the foliage is considerably smaller than that of the other varieties. EACH
 2 to 3 ft.\$2.00
 4 to 5 ft.5.00

LAURUS *nobilis*. 12 ft.
Sweet Bay

A valuable evergreen but not perfectly hardy EACH

15 to 18 in.\$1.00
 2 to 3 ft.1.50
 2 to 3 ft. bushy 4.00

LAUROCERASUS *lusitanica* (Pyramid Portugal Laurel)LAUROCERASUS *officinalis* (English Laurel)

Laurustinus. See VIBURNUM *tinus*.

Lavender. See LAVANDULA.

LAVANDULA *spica* (R.) 12 to 18 in.

Long stem, fragrant lavender flowers which are used for perfumery bags. EACH

12 to 15 in.75
 Specimens to 2.00

Stoechas *nana*. 4 to 6 in.

A very dwarf lavender with dark purple flowers. EACH
 New. \$1.00

LEUCOTHOE *Catesbaei* (R.) 3 to 4 ft.Andromeda *Catesbaei*

Fine white flowers borne on long, pendulous racemes appearing in May. The shining dark green foliage turns to brown in the fall; the young shoots are claret-red.

EACH
 1 to 1½ ft.\$1.50
 1½ to 2 ft. 2.00

LAUROCERASUS *officinalis rotundifolia*
(dwarf English Laurel)

Malmo Fertil-gro

for Gardens and Lawns, contains all plant ingredients necessary for luxuriant growth!

See SEED CATALOG — Free on Request



LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium aureo-marginatum (Golden Privet)

LIGUSTRUM.

Privet

The Privet is one of the popular hedge plants. Some varieties have small and other large foliage, most of them keeping their foliage in the Pacific Coast climate although they become deciduous in more severe climates. Besides being used for trimmed hedges they can be used as specimen shrubs or evergreen trees and are also adapted for background or evergreen screen as they will grow to a height of ten to twelve feet.

amurensis.

Amoor River or Chinese Privet

Light evergreen leaves, graceful habit; masses of white flowers in summer and small black berries in winter. Excellent for screen or background.

	EACH
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50
5 to 6 ft.	2.00

japonicum. 10 ft.

Japanese Privet

A very useful shrub with shiny green leaves and white flowers.

	EACH
15 to 18 in.	Per 100 \$12.00 .20
18 to 24 in.	per 100 20.00 .35
4 to 5 ft.	2.00
6 to 7 ft.	3.50

lucidum. 6 to 8 ft.

Very large waxy dark green leaves, colors very beautifully in autumn.

EACH

1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.00
2 to 2½ ft.	1.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00
Standards 18 in. stem	3.50

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. 8 to 10 ft.

California Privet

The well known variety used for hedges and training into topiary shapes

EACH

12 to 18 in	per 100 \$ 5.00
2 to 3 ft.	per 100 10.00

Standards.

3 to 5 ft. stems, 18 in. heads	\$4.00
3 to 5 ft. stems, 3 ft. heads	6.00



LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium aureo-marginatum (Golden Privet) after a few years growth

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium aureo-marginatum ★ 6 to 8 ft.
Golden Privet

A golden form of the preceding variety.

	EACH
12 to 15 in.	.50
15 to 18 in.	.75
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 2½ ft.	1.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 3½ ft.	2.50
3½ to 4 ft.	3.50

ibota regelianum. ...See Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

vulgare ★ 10 to 12 ft. *Common and Lodense Privet*

Very hardy, small dark green leaves, holds the foliage well during the winter; most used privet for hedges.

9 to 12 in.	per 100 \$2.50; per 1000 \$22.50
12 to 15 in.	per 100 3.50; per 1000 31.00
15 to 18 in.	per 100 5.00; per 1000 45.00
18 to 24 in.	per 100 7.50; per 1000 70.00

Standards.

	EACH
3 to 4 ft. stems, 1 to 2 ft compact heads	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft. stems, 2 to 3 ft. compact heads	7.50

LONICERA nitida. 3 to 5 ft.

Small, glossy, dark green leaves; dense but very elegant habit, makes a very fine hedge plant.

	EACH
9 to 12 in.	.35
12 to 15 in.	.50
15 to 18 in.	.75
1½ to 2 ft.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50

pileata (R.) 1 to 2 ft.

Pale green smooth leaves, procumbent grower, useful for foreground and banks.

	EACH
1 to 1½ ft. spread	.75
1½ to 2 ft. spread	1.00

Madrona. See ARBUTUS Menziesi.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. 15 to 20 ft.

Large, dark glossy leaves; the flowers are white, cup-shaped, often eight inches across, and very sweetly scented.

	EACH
15 to 18 in.	\$1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50



LIGUSTRUM lucidum (Privet)

MAHONIA aquifolium ★ 4 to 5 ft. *Oregon Hollygrape*
Deep glossy green, holly-like leaves which change to bronze and red in winter. Attractive small bright yellow flowers in spring followed by clusters of blue berries.

	EACH
12 to 15 in.	.75
15 to 18 in.	1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

	Mahonia japonica
Lemon yellow flowers, very fragrant, purple fruit.	EACH
15 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00

	Attractive blossoms in October and November.
1 to 1½ ft.	EACH \$1.50

japonica. See **MAHONIA Bealei**.

Mexican Orange. See **CHOISYA ternata**.

Moonlight Broom. See **CYTISUS leucanthus**.

Mountain Laurel. See **Kalmia latifolia**.

NANDINA domestica. 4 to 6 ft.

Attractive fern-like foliage and red twigs; the leaves turn in winter. The flowers are white.

	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50

Oregon Grape. See **MAHONIA aquifolium**.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Creeper.) *Japanese Spurge*
One of the finest ground covers; will thrive in dense shade where grass will not grow.

	EACH
2½ in. pots	per 100 \$17.50
Clumps	.75 to 1.00

Periwinkle. See **VINCA minor**.

PERNETTYA.

An unusual and particularly attractive evergreen introduced to this country by Malmo & Company. The leaves are small, dark glossy green; the Lily of the Valley-like flowers are white. It is immensely valuable because it produces masses of large, bright berries, white, pink, rose, red and purple. Through selection of propagating wood we have developed very profuse and large berry varieties.

It does well in any location, but prefers a rich humus soil like for Rhododendron. A liberal addition of peat moss to the soil will create the proper conditions. (See Peat Moss—Index).

Water heavily while the plants are blooming and preserve the moisture by a mulch of peat moss about three inches thick.

	EACH
12 to 15 in.	per doz. \$10.00
15 to 18 in.	per doz. 15.00

Well berried, trimmed plants:

18 to 24 in.	2.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00

atropurpurea (black red) (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Berries dark purplish brown, almost black.

lilacina (R.)
2 to 3 ft.

Berries dark violet.

rosea (R.)
2 to 3 ft.

Berries rose.

alba (R.)
2 to 3 ft.

Berries pure white.

sanguinea (blood red) (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Berries blood red.

Branch of illustrating the brightly colored, ornamental

Pernettya, illustrating the abundance of red, orange, and yellow berries.



MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape)

PHOTINIA glabra. 6 to 8 ft.

The young growth in spring comes out red and is very attractive; the flowers are very much like the flowers of the White Hawthorn, they are followed by attractive red fruit in December. Very appropriate for seaside planting.

	EACH
2 ft.	\$2.00

PIERIS floribunda (R.) 3 to 4 ft. *Andromeda floribunda*

Low and compact, has small dark green leaves, the young branches are red. Blooms with pretty white flowers in dense racemes in spring.

	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50

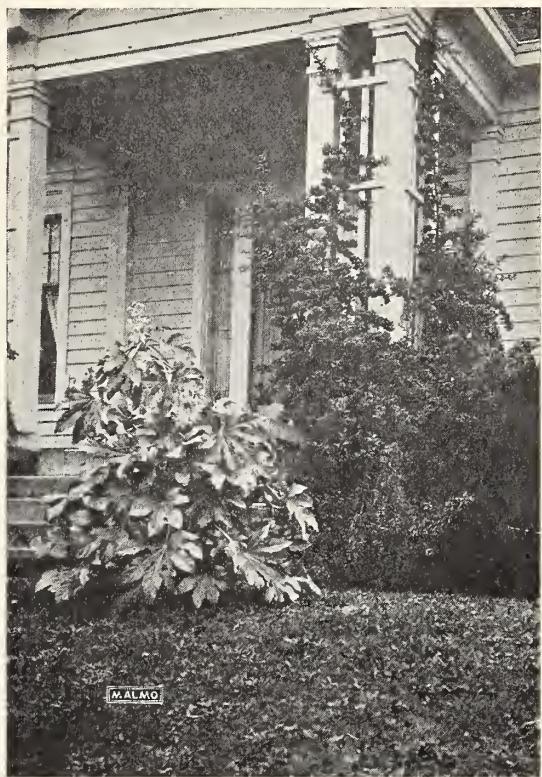
Pomegranate. See **PUNICA granatum**.

Portugal laurel. See **LAUROCERASUS lusitanica**.

Privet. See **LIGUSTRUM**.



PERNETTYA



*FATSIA japonica (Aralia Sieboldi) (Firebush) in the foreground, and *PYRACANTHA* Lalandi climbing on the pillar*

PYRACANTHA crenulata. 12 ft.

Cotoneaster Yunnanensis Crenulata

Small foliage; the stems are covered in autumn with coral red berries. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00

Lalandi. 8 to 10 ft.

Firebush or Firethorn

The leaves are rich and glossy green. The white flowers appear in large clusters in spring and are followed by a blaze of orange-scarlet berries. It is one of the very finest berrying plants, thrives in almost any soil, and can be used for several purposes, to cover walls, as specimen plants, as a hedge, or to cover banks. EACH

12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.50

yunnanensis. See *Pyracantha crenulata*.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata or japonica, following.

See *RAPHIOLEPIS umbellata*.

umbellata ovata (R.) ★ 1 to 2 ft.

White fragrant flowers followed in autumn by black berries, round dark leaves unique stiff habit. EACH

2 to 2½ ft. spread	\$2.50
2½ to 3 ft. spread	3.50

IMPORTANT! SIZE ALONE DOES NOT INDICATE TRUE VALUE OF EVERGREENS!

We quote only first class plants developed through scientific handling, including frequent transplanting and trimming to become specimens in their class. This affords our customers additional value in luxuriance, symmetry, compactness, vitality and safety in moving, unattainable in plants not thus handled.

RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons, our state flower, are considered by many as the handsomest of all broad-leaved evergreens. The wealth of dark green foliage serves as a background to the numerous large clusters of flowers which appear in late spring and early summer. All colors are represented, white, pink, pink and white, red and purple in all hues, shades and tints.

They will grow in any soil not containing lime but nearly all soils can be made right by proper treatment. We will be very glad to send you instructions to that effect, if desired.

They are very tolerant of shade and are beautiful for massing under or against a background of evergreens or other large trees. Rhododendrons are surface feeders. They therefore require a mulch of peat moss in order to keep the surface of the soil around the plant cool and moist. It is essential to break out the seed pods after flowering in order to secure healthy growth.

album elegans.

Dainty light blush, changing to white. A tall grower.

Sizes	\$2.50 to 25.00
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Bladyanum.

Rosy crimson.

Sizes	2.50 to 7.50
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Caractacus.

Crimson, slightly shaded purple.

Sizes	2.50 to 5.00
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Catawbiense album.

White.

Sizes to	5.00
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Charles Bagley.

Cherry red.

Sizes	2.50 to 6.00
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Cunninghami.

White, low growing.

Sizes	3.50 to 20.00
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General Grant.

Rosy red.

Sizes	5.00
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H. W. Sargent.

Crimson.

Sizes	2.50 to 25.00
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Kate Waterer.

Clear rosy crimson with large yellow blotch 3.50 to 25.00

Mrs. Milner.

Rich crimson.

Sizes	EACH 2.00 to 25.00
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Parsons Gloriosum.

Purplish rose.

Sizes	3.50 to 5.00
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Pink Pearl.

Very large flower of clear pink, nearly double the size of the other varieties.

Sizes	EACH \$3.00
15 in.	3.50
18 in.	10.00
2½ ft.	12.50
3 ft.	15.00

President Lincoln.

Pink shaded purple.

Sizes	2.50 to 25.00
-------------	---------------

ponticum.

Excellent as a background to the choicer varieties; the color varies from rosy purple to purple and lavender.

Sizes	EACH \$1.50
12 to 15 in.	2.00
15 to 18 in.	3.50

18 to 24 in.	3.50
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RHODODENDRON *roseum elegans.*

Rose.

Sizes 5.00 to 25.00

Lavender, Pink, Purple and Red.

3 ft. 10.00

3½ to 4 ft. 12.50

4 ft. 15.00 to 20.00

Sizes 2.50 to 25.00

californicum.

Flowers pink with dark blotches. We have a fine stock of bushy, nursery grown plants which will transplant readily.

EACH

12 to 15 in. \$1.50

15 to 18 in. 2.00

18 to 24 in. 3.50

2 to 2½ ft. 5.00

Dwarf Rhododendrons.*arbutifolium.*

Clear pink, very low compact grower.

12 to 18 in. 3.50

ferrugineum. 2 to 3 ft.

Very dwarf habit, rosy scarlet flowers.

12 to 15 in. 3.00

2½ ft. spread 12.50

3 ft. spread 15.00

4 ft. spread 20.00

hirsutum (R.) 1½ to 2 ft.

Rosy scarlet.

12 to 15 in. 5.00

15 to 18 in. 7.50

18 to 24 in. spread 10.00

2½ ft. spread 12.50

lativirens.

Pink, dwarf.

12 to 18 in. 2.50

Wilsoni (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Small leaves, blooms very early with pink flowers.

3 ft. spread 12.50

3 to 3½ ft. spread 15.00

4 ft. spread 20.00

Rosemary. See *ROSMARINUS*.**Scotch Broom.** See *CYTISUS Scoparius*.**SKIMMIA** *japonica (R.)* 1 to 2 ft.

Compact habit, thick light green leaves, bears rich scarlet berries, grows best in partial shade.

9 to 12 in. \$1.50

12 to 15 in. 2.00

18 to 24 in. 3.50

Spanish Broom. See *SPARTIUM junceum*.**SPARTIUM** *junceum.* 6 to 8 ft. *Spanish Broom*

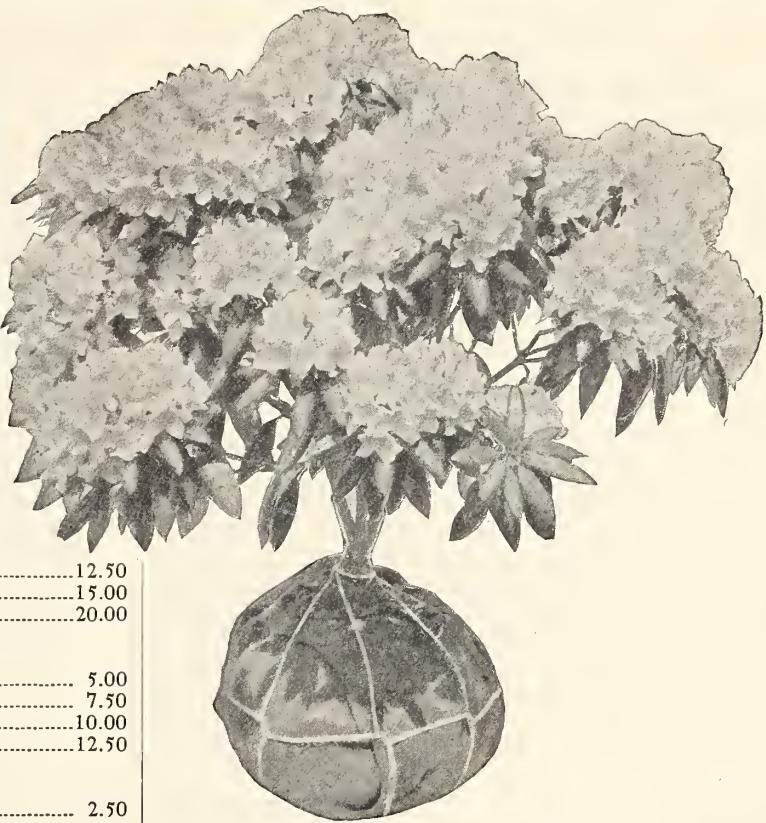
Fragrant yellow flowers, very effective.

18 to 24 in.75

2 to 3 ft. 1.00

3 to 4 ft. 1.50

4 to 5 ft. 2.00

**RHODODENDRON** *Pink Pearl*

Our choice Rhododendrons may be safely transplanted any time of the year, even while in full bloom.

Spurge, Japanese. See *PACHYSANDRA terminalis*.**St. John's Wort.** See *HYPERICUM calycinum*.**ULEX europaeus.** 5 to 6 ft.**Common Gorse**

Very stiff, spiny, rapid growing evergreen, producing masses of bright golden flowers in winter and spring.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00

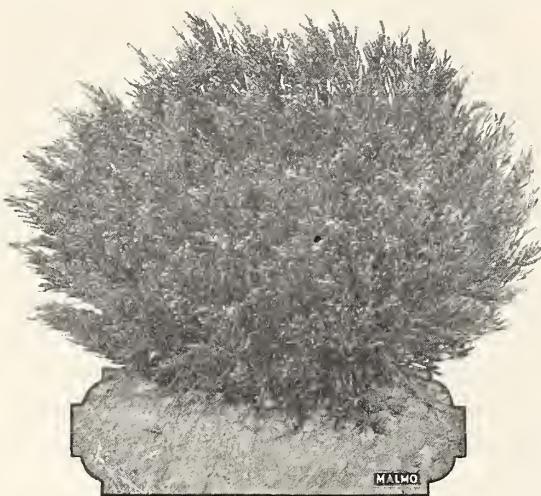
hispanica. See *GENISTA hispanica*.**UMBELLULARIA** *californica.* 50 ft. *California-Laurel*

Very distinct type, leaves are fragrant. It is a slow grower.

18 to 24 in. \$2.00



A Section of Rhododendron Field in our nursery — over 100,000 blossoms



VERONICA Hectori

VERONICA buxifolia (R.) 1 to 2 ft.

Bright green foliage resembling Boxwood. Good for edging or rockery.

	EACH
4 to 6 in.	.25
6 to 9 in.	.50
9 to 12 in.	.75
12 to 15 in.	1.00

cupressoides. 2 to 3 ft.

Cypress *v* eronica

Foliage resembles the Cypress. It retains its compact globe shape without trimming. Not perfectly hardy.

9 to 12 in.	per doz. \$5.00	.50
12 to 15 in.	per doz.	7.50



VIBURNUM tinus (Laurustinus)

VERONICA Hectori (R.)

8 to 12 in.

Whipcord-leaf Veronica

A unique, dwarf grower, very hardy, pale lilac flowers; needs no trimming.

	EACH
4 to 6 in.	.50
6 to 9 in. per doz.	\$7.50 .75
9 to 12 in. per doz.	10.00 1.00

thymifolia. 1 to 2 ft.

Thyme-leaved Veronica

Bright green small leaves, grows very symmetrically.

	EACH
6 to 9 in. per doz.	\$3.50 .35
9 to 12 in. per doz.	5.00 .50
12 to 15 in. per doz.	7.50 .75
15 to 18 in.	1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

VIBURNUM odoratissimum.

6 to 10 ft.

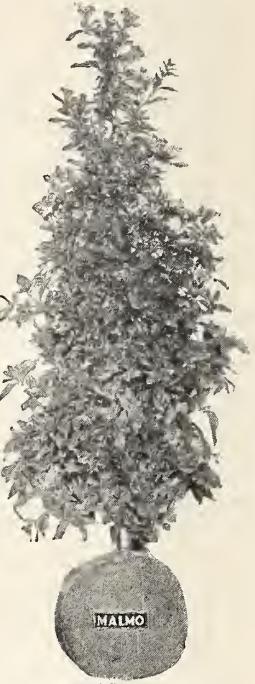
A rare plant with large glossy leaves, and pure white flowers appearing in May. Subject to trimming back by frost.

	EACH
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.50

rhytidophyllum. 6 to 8 ft.

Long narrow deep clear green leaves, deeply wrinkled, silver color and felty underneath. The vigorous growth is terminated by yellowish white flowers; a very valuable Viburnum.

	EACH
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50



VIBURNUM tinus (Pyramid Laurustinus)

tinus. 6 to 8 ft.

Rich glossy green foliage; flowers white, tinted pink, produced in winter.

	EACH
8 to 12 in.	.75
12 to 15 in.	1.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00

— strictum. 6 to 8 ft.

Similar to the preceding, but more upright, pyramidal.

	EACH
15 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00

VINCA major variegata (Creepers.)

Large silver variegated Vinca used for window boxes. Light blue flowers. Half hardy.

Clumps or from 4 in. pots per Doz. \$3.50 .30

minor ★ (R.) (Creepers.)

Trailing Myrtle or Common Periwinkle

Small dark glossy leaves, blue flowers; will thrive well in shady places. Excellent for banks, rockery, cement walls and ground cover.

8 to 12 in. per 100	\$12.00
Per doz.	2.00

Clumps, each .75

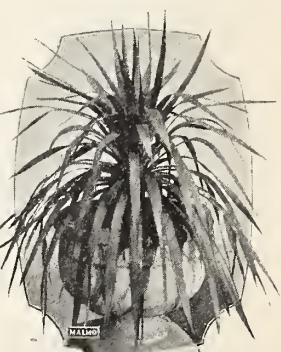
— alba, creeper.

White Common Periwinkle

Similar to preceding variety, but with white flowers. EACH

8 to 12 in. per 100	\$12.00
Per doz.	2.00

Clumps, each .75



The YUCCA may be effectively used in a decorative urn.

YUCCA *recurvifolia* (*Yucca recurva glauca*) in foregroundYUCCA *filamentosa* (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

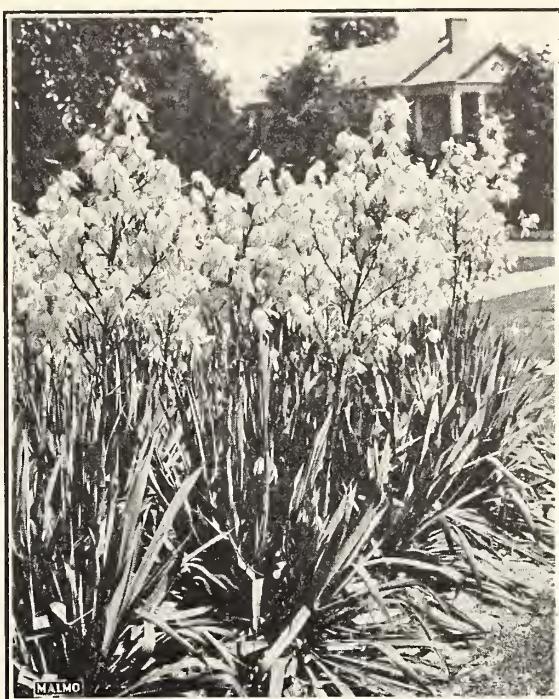
Pale green leaves, large spikes of creamy white flowers.
EACH

9 to 12 in.	.50
12 to 15 in.	.75
15 to 18 in.	1.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00
Large clumps	3.50

recurvifolia (R.) 2 to 3 ft. *Yucca recurva glauca*

A tropical appearing palm-like plant that is perfectly hardy. It has broad bluish-green, sword-like curving leaves.

When they become old and large they drop the lower leaves and eventually become standards giving an artistic exotic effect that is different from any other shrub,

YUCCA *filamentosa*

suggesting tropical luxuriance. Some of the plants when old bloom with great spikes four to five feet long of pure white lily-like flowers.

They can be used informally either singly or in groups in the shrubbery border and are also effective to mark corners or pair for entrances.

EACH	\$1.00
12 to 15 in.	.75
18 to 21 in.	1.50
21 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50
3 to 3½ ft.	5.00



Field of fine looking YUCCA at the Malmo Nurseries

IMPORTANT! SIZE ALONE DOES NOT INDICATE TRUE VALUE OF EVERGREENS!

We quote only first class plants developed through scientific handling, including frequent transplanting and trimming to become specimens in their class. This affords our customers additional value in luxuriance, symmetry, compactness, vitality and safety in moving, unattainable in plants not thus handled.

Malmo's Conifer Evergreens



Group of Malmo Evergreens at entrance of
Acacia Memorial Park Cemetery.

Our conifers have been frequently transplanted and will lift with a fine ball of earth. These balls of earth are all tightly wrapped in burlap. When planting, this burlap must be cut open at the top and folded down after the hole has been half filled with earth. If this is not done the water will run off the burlap and so prevent the plant from getting the needed moisture.

ABIES concolor ★ 80 ft.

White Fir

Very beautiful, graceful and stately, an ornament for any lawn. It has large, broad silvery green foliage and grows rapidly and symmetrically.

EACH

15 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 3½ ft.	3.50
Specimens to	40.00



Block of Cedrus Deodara at the Malmo Georgetown Nursery

AURAUCARIA imbricata

25 ft. Monkey Puzzle

Very unique on account of its stiff, horizontal branches with their innumerable scales; attractive.

EACH

9 to 12 in.	\$1.50
12 to 15 in.	2.50
2½ ft.	5.00

Arborvitae, American. See THUJA occidentalis.

Arizona Cypress. See CUPRESSUS arizonica.

Berkman's arborvitae. See THUJA orientalis aurea nana.

California Big Tree. See SEQUOIA gigantea.

Cedar of Lebanon. See CEDRUS libani.

Cedar, Red. See JUNIPERUS Virginiana.

Cedar, Incense. See LIBOCEDRUS decurrens.

CEDRUS Atlantica. 100 ft.

A distinctive tree with dark green foliage, its beauty in its irregular growth of stiff horizontal to ascending branches.

EACH

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.00
5 to 6 ft.	5.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50

Specimens to 30 ft.

— glauca. 60 ft.

Similar to the preceding except for its deep silvery blue foliage.

EACH

2 to 3 ft.	\$ 5.00
Specimens to	200.00

deodara. 60 ft.

The most graceful of the Cedrus and often considered the finest individual evergreen tree. Silvery blue, feathery foliage, borne on long, drooping branches. More compact than the other Cedrus types. Trims well.

EACH

2½ to 3 ft.	\$3.00
3½ to 4 ft.	4.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50
6 to 7 ft.	10.00
7 to 8 ft.	15.00
8 to 9 ft.	.20.00
Specimens to	125.00

libani. 100-120 ft.

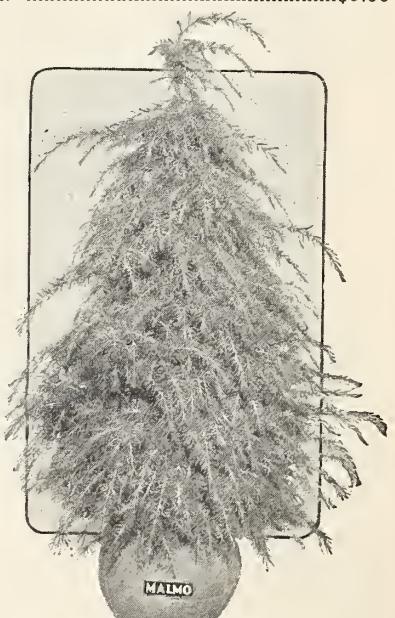
Cedar of Lebanon

Tree is much like Cedrus Atlantica but is distinguished by horizontal branches which ascend in Cedrus Atlantica. EACH

2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.00
5 to 6 ft.	5.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50

Specimens to

30 ft.



CEDRUS deodara



CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei.
12 ft.

Resembling the green columnar Irish Yew, the foliage is somewhat coarser and of more graceful habit. An uncommon slow-growing evergreen making a pleasing contrast in form, color and foliage with other shrubs.

	EACH
3 ft.	\$10.00
4 ft.	12.50

CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana. 100 ft. *Lawson Cypress*

The type from which all other forms of this group have been obtained under cultivation. It has dark green glossy foliage and forms into a fine specimen plant, always well furnished at the bottom, graceful. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
5 to 6 ft.	6.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50

CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana Alumii

7 to 8 ft.	12.50
8 to 9 ft.	17.50
Specimens to	50.00

CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana Alumii ★ 25 ft.

A very fine, glaucous columnar form, somewhat slow growing; a very valuable and popular variety. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
Specimens to	25.00

— *erecta viridis*. 20 ft.

Thick bright green foliage, erect columnar habit, very symmetrical. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 3½ ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
Specimens to	15.00

— *minima glauca*. 2 to 3 ft.

One of the most dwarf of conifers, requiring many years to attain one foot in height. Branchlets stiff and compactly set, rich blue foliage forming a globe shaped plant, most distinctive for rock and miniature gardens.

8 in.	\$3.00
10 in.	5.00
12 in.	7.50
15 in.	10.00
18 in.	12.50

— *monumentalis* ★ 20 ft.

A silvery blue, stately conifer resembling alumii but a little more compact and more slender. EACH

2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00
3 to 3½ ft.	3.50
3½ to 4 ft.	4.00
Specimens to	20.00

MALMO EVERGREENS SATISFY

Malmo & Company, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

We wish to voice an appreciation of the superb size and quality of the evergreens recently purchased from your place. The manner in which they were packed brought them to us in perfect condition.

Very truly yours,

RAY SEAMAN.



CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana
(*Lawson Cypress*)

CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana nedifera. 1 to 2 ft.

Very dwarf growing, with pendulous branchlets. EACH

15 to 18 in. spread	2.50
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— *Stewarti*. 30 ft.

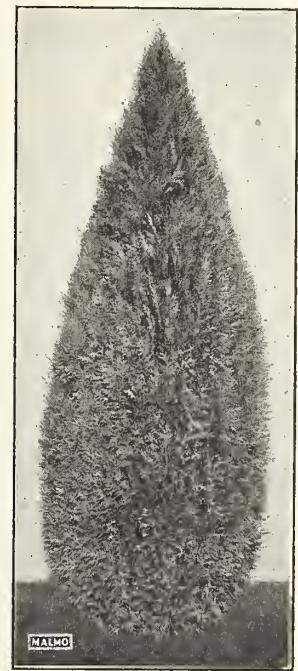
Bright golden color, forms a graceful pyramid. EACH

2 to 2½ ft.	\$3.50
2½ to 3½ ft.	5.00
7 to 9 ft.	30.00

— *Silver Queen*. 40 ft.

Takes on a silvery hue during the growing season. Very attractive. EACH

4 to 5 ft.	\$7.50
5 to 6 ft.	10.00
6 to 7 ft.	15.00
7 to 8 ft.	20.00
8 to 9 ft.	25.00



CHAMAECYPARIS
L. erecta viridis

Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades — — Varieties marked (R.) suitable for rockeries

CHAMAECYPARIS *Lawsoniana Triumph de Boskoop* ★ 40 ft.

Steel blue foliage, graceful open habit; one of the most valuable varieties. EACH

3 to 4 ft.	\$5.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50
6 to 7 ft.	10.00
8 to 9 ft.	20.00
Specimens to	60.00

— *versicolor*. 25 ft.

Bright golden variegated foliage, very marked when young. EACH

4 to 5 ft.	\$6.00
6 to 7 ft.	12.50

— *Weisseana (nestoides)* (R.) 1 to 2 ft.

Low dense form of umbrella-like habit with almost horizontally spreading branches. Brilliant green, soft, compact foliage with nodding tips. EACH

12 in. spread	\$2.00
15 in. spread	2.50
18 in. spread	3.50
2½ ft. spread	5.00
3 ft. spread	7.50
3½ ft. spread	10.00

— *Wisseli*. 25 ft.

Upright habit with interestingly twisted grayish blue foliage forming dense tufts, very desirable. Rare. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00
6 to 7 ft.	12.50
Specimens to	60.00

CRYPTOMERIA *japonica*. 50 to 60 ft.

The open branch, tree type Cryptomeria resembling somewhat the *Sequoia Gigantea* but slower growth and finer habit. In natural, or slender trimmed plants.

EACH

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.50
6 to 7 ft.	7.50
8 to 9 ft.	17.50
Specimens to	75.00

— *elegans*. 50 to 60 ft.

Compact feathery foliage, bright green in summer, bronze red tipped in winter. EACH

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00 to \$3.50
Specimens to	20.00



CUPRESSUS
Sempervirens
stricta
(Italian
Cypress)

1

An effective
hedge of
CHAMAECYPARIS
Lawsoniana
(Lawson Cypress)



CRYPTOMERIA *Japonica nana*. 1 to 2 ft. (R.)

Same foliage as the above but color more golden green. It is a very dwarf compact and slow growing variety. A rare plant excellent for winter color in dwarf or rock garden.

8 to 10 in.	\$3.50
10 to 12 in.	5.00
12 to 15 in.	7.50
15 to 18 in.	10.00

CUNNINGHAMII *lanceloata*. 80 ft.

Very interesting and unusual; slightly resembling *Araucaria imbricata* but perhaps more graceful. EACH

3 to 4 ft.	\$3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50

CUPRESSUS *arizonica*. 30 to 40 ft. *Arizona Cypress*

Bright blue foliage, habit very much like Italian Cypress; grows a little wider unless trimmed. Very attractive. All following are compact specimens.

EACH	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
Specimens to	30.00

funebris. 30 to 40 ft.

Light green foliage; spreading pendulous branches. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$2.00
2½ to 3½ ft.	2.50

sempervirens stricta. 60 to 70 ft. *Italian Cypress*

Dark green foliage; forms a dense columnar tree. It is the classical cypress of the Greek and Roman writers.

EACH	
4 to 5 ft.	\$4.00
5 to 6 ft.	6.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50
7 to 8 ft.	10.00
Specimens to	25.00

Cypress Alumi. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana Alumi*.

Cypress Arizonica. See **CUPRESSUS** *Arizonica*.

Cypress erecta viridis. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana erecta viridis*.

Cypress Italian. See **CUPRESSUS** *sempervirens*.

Cypress monumentalis. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana monumentalis*.

Cypress nedifera. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana nedifera*.

Cypress nestoides. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana Weisseana*.

Cypress Triumph de Boskoop. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana Triumph de Boskoop*.

Cypress Wisseli. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana Wisseli*.

Fir. See **ABIES**.

Hemlock. See **TSUGA**.

Irish Juniper. See **JUNIPERUS communis hibernica**.

Irish Yew. See **TAXUS baccata fastigiata**.

Italian Cypress. See **CUPRESSUS** *sempervirens*.

Japanese Juniper. See **JUNIPERUS chinensis japonica**.



JUNIPERUS chinensis albo-variegata ★ 12 to 15 ft.

The dark green foliage is interspersed with fine sprays of white. Erect formal habit.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00
3½ to 4 ft.	7.50
Specimens to	40.00

— aurea ★ 12 to 15 ft.

Distinct golden foliage, slow grower.	EACH
2½ ft.	\$5.00
3½ ft.	10.00

— japonica ★ (R.) 4 to 5 ft. *Japanese Juniper*

Dark green foliage, spreading habit.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00
3 x 4 ft.	5.00
3 x 5 ft.	7.50

— aurea ★ (R.) 5 to 6 ft. *Golden Japanese Juniper*

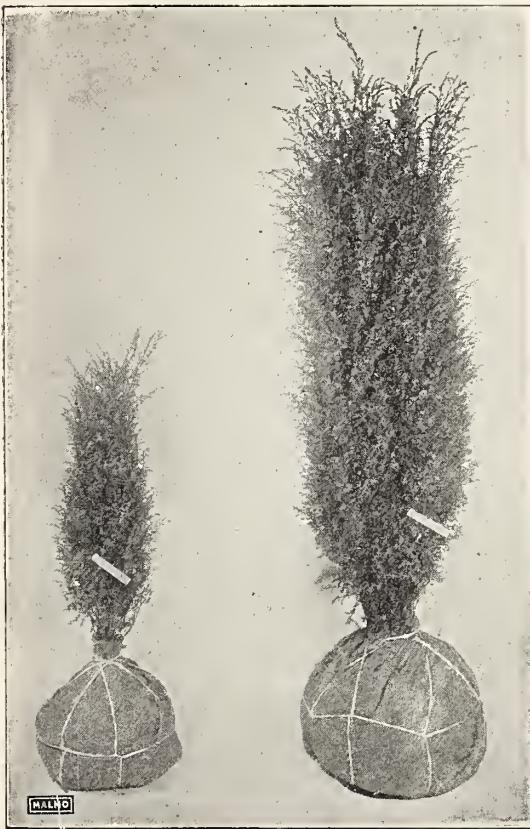
Similar to the above but with bright golden foliage.

	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$2.50
15 to 18 in.	3.50
1½ to 2 ft.	7.50
2½ ft.	10.00
3½ ft.	12.50
4½ ft.	20.00

— mascula ★ 12 to 15 ft.

Light green foliage. Upright, compact, somewhat resembling the Irish Juniper but of pyramidal rather than of columnar habit and with branches horizontal from center stem.

	EACH
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 3½ ft.	3.50
3½ to 4 ft.	4.00



JUNIPERUS communis hibernica (Irish Juniper)



Effective use of Malmo Evergreens at Acacia Memorial Park Cemetery.

JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana ★ 5 to 8 ft.

Pfitzer Juniper

Silvery gray foliage of a feathery appearance; suited for exposed situations being extremely hardy.

	EACH
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	6.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50
6 to 7 ft.	12.50
Specimens to	20.00
2½ to 3 ft. trained upright	3.50
3 to 4 ft. trained upright	5.00

— *Sylvestris*. 12 to 15 ft.

Bright green foliage. The habit of the plant is irregular pyramid; very dense and compact.

	EACH
1½ to 2 ft.	\$5.00
2 to 2½ ft.	7.50
2½ to 3 ft.	10.00

Specimens to 20.00

communis ★ 8 to 10 ft.

Wide columnar, graceful habit.

	EACH
2½ to 3 ft.	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50

communis *depressa* ★ (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Low spreading habit, forming broad patches; excellent for large rockeries.

	EACH
15 to 18 in.	\$1.50

18 to 24 in. 2.50

2 to 2½ ft. 3.50

— aurea ★ (R.) 1 to 2 ft.

Similar to the preceding but with golden foliage.

12 to 15 in. \$1.50

18 to 24 in. 2.50

— hibernica ★ 15 to 25 ft.

Irish Juniper

Foliage deep green; a slender perfectly columnar tree.

	EACH
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50

2 to 2½ ft. 2.00

2½ to 3 ft. 2.50

3 to 4 ft. 4.00

4 to 5 ft. 6.00

Specimens to 15.00

— suecica ★ 15 to 25 ft.

Swed'sh Juniper

Has a more open habit than Hibernica.

	EACH
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50

2 to 2½ ft. 2.00

2½ to 3 ft. 3.00

3 to 4 ft. 5.00

4 to 5 ft. 7.50

Specimens to 15.00



JUNIPERUS chinensis mascula



JUNIPERUS Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper)

JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta ★ 8 to 12 ft.

Spiny Green Juniper

Silvery blue foliage, very symmetrical and pyramidal outline.

	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.50
4 to 5 ft.	10.00
Specimens to	20.00

horizontalis ★ 6 to 8 ft. spread. *Creeping Savin Juniper*

Dull green leaves, branches trail along the ground; a rapid grower.

EACH
4 to 5 ft. spread \$10.00—*Douglasii* 5 to 6 ft. spread

Steel-blue foliage, distinctly purplish in winter; trains like the preceding.

EACH
9 to 12 in. \$1.50
12 to 15 in. 2.00
18 to 21 in. 2.50

Pfitzeriana. See JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana.

procumbens ★ (R.) 3 to 4 ft. spread

Silvery blue foliage, trailing horizontal branches.

EACH
1½ to 2 ft. \$2.00
2 to 2½ ft. 3.00
2½ to 3 ft. 4.00

Section of a field of JUNIPERUS Sabina Tamariscifolia in our nurseries at Georgetown.

Lawson Cypress. See **CHAMAECYPARIS** *Lawsoniana*.

LIBOCEDRUS <i>decurrens</i> .	70 ft.	<i>Incense Cedar</i>
Bright green foliage; an upright tree of distinct columnar form.		EACH
18 to 24 in.		\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.		2.00
3 to 4 ft.		3.00
4 to 5 ft.		4.00

Monkey Puzzle. See **ARAUCARIA** *imbricata*.

PICEA *canadensis* *Albertiana* ★ 50 to 60 ft.

Black Hill Spruce

The foliage varies from green to bluish green, the color being remarkably bright. Forms a symmetrical, compact tree.

EACH

15 to 18 in.		\$1.50
18 to 24 in.		2.00
2½ to 3 ft.		3.00

excelsa ★ 80 to 100 ft.

Norway Spruce

Dark green foliage, a rapid grower forming a lofty, well-shaped tree. It is excellent for windbreaks and can be used for hedges as it stands shearing remarkably well.

EACH

2 to 2½ ft.		\$2.00
2½ to 3 ft.		2.50
3 to 4 ft.		3.50
4 to 5 ft.		5.00
5 to 6 ft.		6.00
6 to 8 ft.		10.00
Specimens to		35.00

pungens ★ 60 to 80 ft.

Colorado Spruce

Sharp, dull green leaves; grows into a tree of great size.

EACH

2 to 2½ ft.		\$2.00
2½ to 3 ft.		2.50
3 to 4 ft.		6.00



RETINOSPORA *Pisifera Squarrosa sulphurea*



RETINOSPORA *Pisifera Squarrosa*

PICEA *pungens glauca* ★ 60 to 80 ft. *Colorado Blue Spruce*

Similar to the above but of a bluish tint.	EACH
12 to 18 in.	\$2.50
18 to 24 in.	3.50
2 to 3 ft.	5.00
Specimens to	50.00

— *Kosteriana* ★ 60 to 80 ft. *Koster Blue Spruce*

The well known Koster Blue Spruce; the leaves are a very deep silvery blue keeping its color well over winter. Its very symmetrical and shapely growth and its exquisite color make it very desirable plant.

EACH
12 to 15 in.
2 to 2½ ft.
2½ to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft.
Specimens to

sitchensis ★ 50 to 60 ft. *Sitka Blue Spruce*

Silvery blue; most rapid grower, specially adapted for backgrounds in large plantings, for large screen or windbreaks and hedges.

EACH
2 to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.
5 to 6 ft.
6 to 8 ft.

Pine. See **PINUS**.

IMPORTANT! SIZE ALONE DOES NOT INDICATE TRUE VALUE OF EVERGREENS!

We quote only first class plants developed through scientific handling, including frequent transplanting and trimming to become specimens in their class. This affords our customers additional value in *luxuriance, symmetry, compactness, vitality and safety in moving*, unattainable in plants not thus handled.



A block of RETINOSPORA pisifera plumosa at Malmo's

PINUS montana Mughus ★ (R.) 3 to 4 ft.

Dwarf Mugho Pine

Green foliage, rather short needles; it forms a low round topped plant, a slow grower. EACH

12 to 15 in.	1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50

sylvestris ★ 25 to 30 ft.

Scotch Pine

Bluish green foliage, rather stiff, a rapid growing hand-some tree.

5 to 6 ft.	5.00
7 to 8 ft.	7.50

Thunbergi. 50 to 60 ft.

Japanese Black Pine

Rich dark green foliage, long needles. EACH

1½ to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
7 to 8 ft.	7.50

Red Cedar. See JUNIPERUS virginiana.

Redwood. See SEQUOIA.

RETINOSPORA ericoides ★ 6 ft.

Heath-like foliage, reddish purple in autumn. EACH

3½ to 4 ft.	5.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50

filifera. See RETINOSPORA pisifera filifera.

obtusa. 20 ft.

Hinoki Cypress

Deep green foliage, grows slowly. EACH

15 to 18 in.	2.50
18 to 24 in.	3.50
2 to 2½ ft.	5.00
3½ to 4 ft.	7.50
4 to 5 ft.	10.00
Specimens to	75.00

aurea. 15 ft.

Like preceding but foliage is golden. EACH

2 to 3 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	10.00
4 to 5 ft.	15.00
Specimens to	75.00

RETINOSPORA obtusa ericoides Sanderi ★ 6 ft.

Light green foliage in summer and violet bronze in winter; compact and dense habit. EACH

12 to 15 in.	1.00
15 to 18 in.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	5.00

— *filiformis aurea* (R.) 4 to 6 ft.

Pleasing golden yellow; thick and thread-like pendulous branches. Very slow growth. EACH

12 x 15 in.	5.00
15 x 18 in.	6.00

— *lycopodioides* (R.) 4 to 6 ft.

Dark green; branchlets nearly quadrangular. Very dwarf habit. EACH

9 to 12 in.	2.50
15 to 18 in.	7.50
18 to 24 in.	8.00
2 to 2½ ft.	12.50

pisifera ★ 80 to 100 ft.

A very pleasing green, and quick growing tree. EACH

2 to 2½ ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.00
7 to 8 ft.	12.50
Specimens to	100.00

— *aurea* ★ 60 to 75 ft.

Similar to the preceding but with golden foliage. EACH

2 to 2½ ft.	2.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50
6 to 7 ft.	10.00
Specimens to	75.00

— *filifera* ★ 12 to 15 ft.

Light green; branchlets long and cord-like, gracefully pendulous. EACH

12 to 18 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00
3½ to 4 ft.	7.50
4 to 5 ft.	10.00
Specimens to	75.00

— *aurea* ★ 4 to 6 ft.

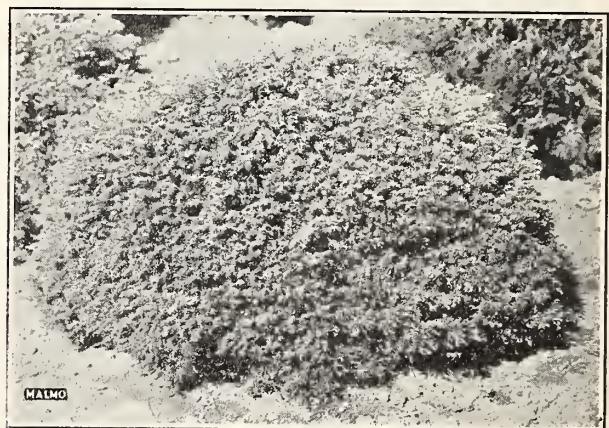
A golden form of the above, exceptionally attractive. EACH

18 to 21 in.	3.50
21 to 24 in.	5.00
2 to 2½ ft.	6.00

— *nana* ★ (R.) 1 to 2 ft.

Light green, a very compact growing miniature form with thread-like drooping leaves. EACH

9 to 12 in.	3.00
12 to 15 in.	5.00



RETINOSPORA Pisifera Squarrosa nana



TAXUS baccata
(English Yew)

15 to 18 in.	1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.00
5 to 6 ft.	8.00
Specimens to	60.00

RETINOSPORA pisifera plumosa aurea ★ 15 to 20 ft.

A golden form of the above but a slower grower. EACH	
15 to 18 in.	2.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50
24 to 30 in.	3.00
2½ to 3 ft.	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.50
5 to 6 ft.	10.00

— aurescens. 30 to 35 ft.

Foliage greenish yellow. It is a form of Plumosa and grows as fast as Plumosa. Very popular. EACH	
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00
3 to 3½ ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	6.00
5 to 6 ft.	8.00
Specimens to	60.00

— sulphurea ★ 15 to 20 ft.

Distinct golden form of Plumosa but a very slow and compact grower. EACH	
10 x 12 in.	2.00
12 x 15 in.	3.00
Specimens to	15.00

— squarrosa ★ 25 to 30 ft.

Bluish foliage, dense, compact growth. EACH	
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50

— nana ★ (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Very dense form of the above forming a low globe-shaped plant. Trims well and is good for low hedge. EACH	
9 to 12 in.	.75
12 to 15 in.	1.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
2 x 3 ft.	3.50

— sulphurea ★ 20 to 25 ft.

A sulphur-yellow form of Squarrosa Veitchii, same habit but a very slow grower. EACH	
9 to 12 in.	2.00
12 to 15 in.	2.50
15 to 18 in.	3.00
18 to 24 in.	3.50
Specimens to	20.00

SEQUOIA gigantea. 150 ft.

California Big Tree

A very pleasing evergreen, grows into a very large symmetrical tree suited only for parks and large estates. EACH	
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50
Specimens to	125.00



A handsome block of
TAXUS fastigiata (Irish Yew)
at Malmo's Georgetown Nursery

RETINOSPORA Pisifera Squarrosa

Veitchii ★ 25 to 30 ft.

Light bluish green foliage, turning somewhat purplish in winter. It is less dense than the type and by far more desirable. EACH	
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.50
5 to 6 ft.	10.00
6 to 7 ft.	15.00
Specimens to	60.00

plumosa. See RETINOSPORA pisifera plumosa.
squarrosa. See RETINOSPORA pisifera squarrosa.

Spruce. See PICEA.

Swedish Juniper. See JUNIPERUS communis suecia.

TAXUS baccata. 25 to 30 ft.

English Yew

Dark green foliage, slow growth, valuable for foundation plantings and specially for hedges, as it will stand shearing very well. The bright red berries make it most attractive during the winter months. EACH

15 to 18 in.	2.50
18 x 18 in.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	7.50
3 x 2½ ft.	12.50
4 x 2½ ft.	15.00
4½ to 5 ft.	17.50
5 to 5½ ft.	20.00
5½ to 6 ft.	25.00
Specimens to	75.00

— fastigiata. 15 to 20 ft.

Irish Yew

Dark green foliage; forms a perfect columnar tree. The large bright red berries form a fine contrast with the dark green foliage. A very desirable tree. EACH

12 to 15 in...	2.00
15 to 18 in...	2.50
2 to 3 ft...	7.50
3 to 3½ ft...	10.00
3½ to 4 ft...	15.00
4½ to 5 ft...	20.00
Specimens to	60.00

— aurea. 15 to 20 ft.

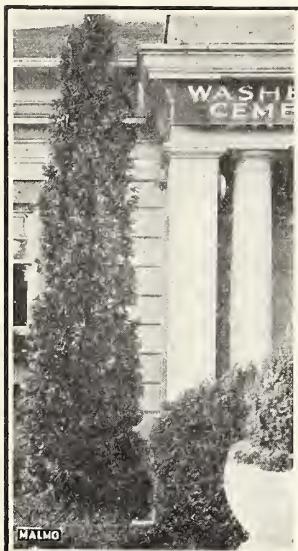
Golden Irish Yew

A golden variegated form of the preceding.

12 to 18 in...	2.50
18 to 24 in...	5.00
2½ to 3 ft...	12.50
4 to 4½ ft...	20.00
5 to 6 ft...	25.00
Specimens to	50.00



RETINOSPORA obtusa
(Hinoki Cypress)



THUJA occidentalis pyramidalis (American Pyramidal Arborvitae)

THUJA lobbi aurea ★ 25 to 35 ft.

Beautiful golden form of Thuja Lobbi.	EACH
1½ to 2 ft.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00
3 to 3½ ft.	5.00
3½ to 4 ft.	6.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50
Specimens to	100.00

— semper aurea ★ 20 to 25 ft.

A slightly golden tinted form of the above.	EACH
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50
7 to 8 ft.	12.50

obtusa. See RETINOSPORA obtusa.

occidentalis ★ 20 to 25 ft.

American Arborvitae

Bright green foliage, somewhat yellowish on the under side. An excellent grower but can be kept in shape by trimming; very suitable for hedges.

EACH

12 to 18 in.	per 100 \$55.00	.75
1½ to 2 ft.		1.50
2½ to 3 ft.		2.50
3 to 3½ ft.		3.00

TAXUS baccata repandens.

2 to 2½ ft.

Spreading English Yew
Foliage like Baccata. The opposite of the columnar Irish Yew, this is a low spreading variety of very great merit.

EACH

12 to 15 in...	2.00
15 to 18 in...	2.50
18 to 24 in...	3.00
2 to 2½ ft...	3.50

— Washingtoni (R.)

4 to 6 ft.

Very distinct golden variety of spreading habit but more erect than Taxus repandens. Very slow growth.

EACH

1 ft.....	2.50
3½ ft.....	7.50
4 x 3½ ft....	10.00

THUJA occidentalis Ell-

wangeriana ★ 8 to 10 ft.

Tom Thumb Arborvitae
Feathery green foliage, a low growing variety.

EACH

18 to 24 in...	1.00
2 to 2½ ft...	1.50
3 to 3½ ft...	2.00
3½ to 4 ft...	3.00
5 to 6 ft.....	7.50

— globosa ★ 3 to 4 ft.

Globe Arborvitae

A very pleasing green, dense foliage; grows into a compact globe without trimming.

EACH

9 to 12 in...	1.00
12 to 15 in...	1.50
15 to 18 in...	2.00
2 to 2½ ft...	5.00
3 to 3½ ft...	10.00



THUJA occidentalis

Hovey Arborvitae

Bright green foliage, forms an egg-shaped plant.

EACH

15 to 18 in.....	1.25
18 to 24 in.....	1.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00

— lutea ★ 10 to 15 ft.

George Peabody

Yellow foliage, forms a well shaped pyramid.

EACH

15 to 18 in.....	2.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50

— pyramidalis ★ 20 to 25 ft.

Pyramidal Arborvitae

Foliage light green. Columnar habit, dense and compact without trimming. One of the most desirable Arborvitae.

EACH

2½ to 3 ft.....	2.50
3 to 3½ ft.....	3.50
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00
5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 7 ft.....	12.50

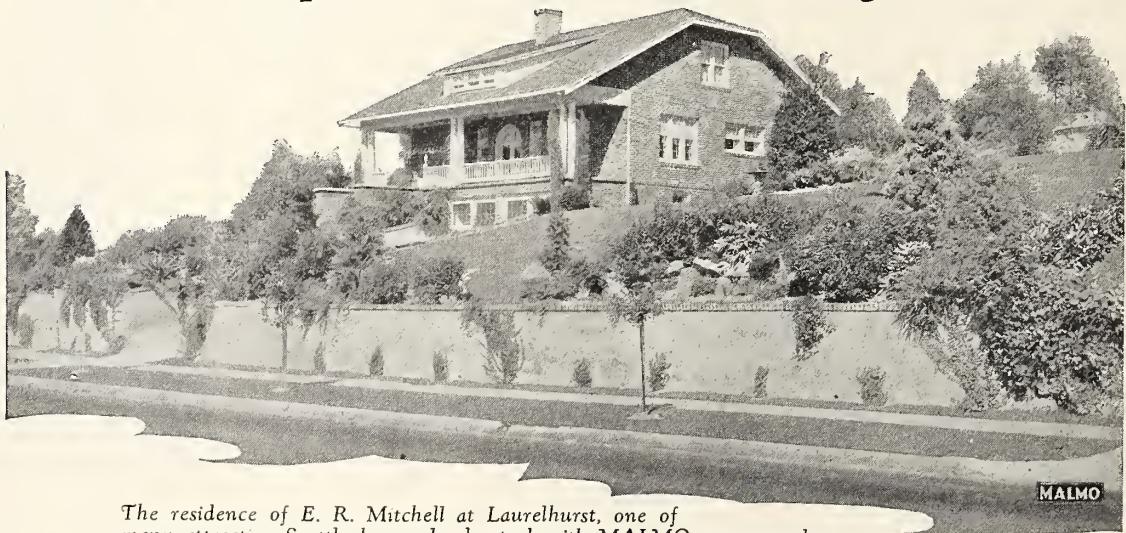
— spiralis Douglassi pyramidalis ★ 15 to 20 ft.

Dark green foliage twisted on the branches and suggesting spirals. Erect and formal habit; very attractive.

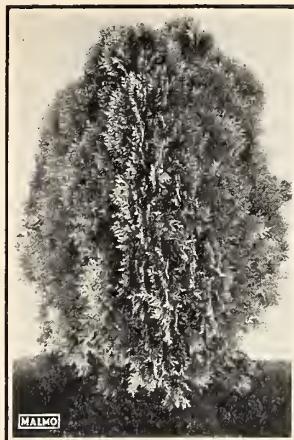
EACH

1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50
3½ to 4 ft.....	5.00

Landscape with Malmo Grown Evergreens



The residence of E. R. Mitchell at Laurelhurst, one of many attractive Seattle homes landscaped with MALMO ornamentals.



THUJA orientalis aurea nana
(Berkman's Arborvitae)

2½ to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 3½ ft.	2.50

— *aurea conspicua* ★ 10 to 15 ft.

A striking golden color in summer and peculiarly shaded in winter; pyramidal shape. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$3.50
Specimens to	40.00



THUJA lobbi aurea

THUJA occidentalis umbraclifera ★ (R.)
2 to 3 ft.

Rich green foliage. Compact dwarf habit, umbrella-shape, a distinctive dwarf plant. EACH

6 to 9 in.	\$1.50
9 to 12 in.	2.50

— *Woodwardi* ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Deep green foliage, dense globular form, an excellent globe-type. EACH

9 to 12 in.	\$1.00
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orientalis (Biota orientalis)

★ 20 to 25 ft.

Chinese Arborvitae

Bright green foliage, bronze in winter, rather stiff; columnar habit. EACH

15 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

THUJA orientalis aurea

nana ★ 3 to 4 ft.

Berkman's Arborvitae

Warm bronze golden yellow foliage; compact globe shape, a gem for foundation plantings. EACH

12 to 15 in.	\$2.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00
2 to 2½ ft.	5.00
2½ to 3 ft.	6.00
3 to 3½ ft.	7.50

— *Beverleyensis* ★

15 to 20 ft.

Fine green foliage tipped with bright gold; narrow pyramidal shape, a newer and very valuable variety.

EACH

4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50
6 to 7 ft.	10.00
8 ft.	20.00

— *Bonita* ★ (R.) 3 to 4 ft.

Rich green color; broad cone-shaped form. It is almost perfect in form and very desirable in foundation planting.

12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
15 to 18 in.	2.00

— *meldensis* ★ 6 to 7 ft.

Foliage bluish green, forms a somewhat irregular pyramid. EACH

18 to 24 in.	\$2.00
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THUJA orientalis



THUJOPSIS dolobrata ★ 20 to 25 ft.

The coarse heavy foliage is somewhat yellowish green; it grows into a wide pyramid. Odd and attractive. EACH

15 to 18 in.	\$2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00
4½ to 5 ft.	7.50
6½ to 7 ft.	15.00

TSUGA canadensis ★ 75 to 100 ft. *Common Hemlock*

Needle-like foliage of an intense green color; the branches are pendulous. Makes a lacy background for any other plants or flowers and also can be trimmed for hedges.

EACH	
4 to 5 ft.	\$3.00
5 to 6 ft.	5.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50

heterophylla. 100 ft.

The well known Western Hemlock, which is valuable for the same purposes as the preceding. All nursery grown transplanted stock, trimmed. EACH

4 to 5 ft.	\$3.50
5 to 6 ft.	5.00
6 to 8 ft.	7.50
8 to 10 ft.	12.50

Mertensiana ★ 100 to 125 ft.

Light bluish green; slender pendant branches. EACH

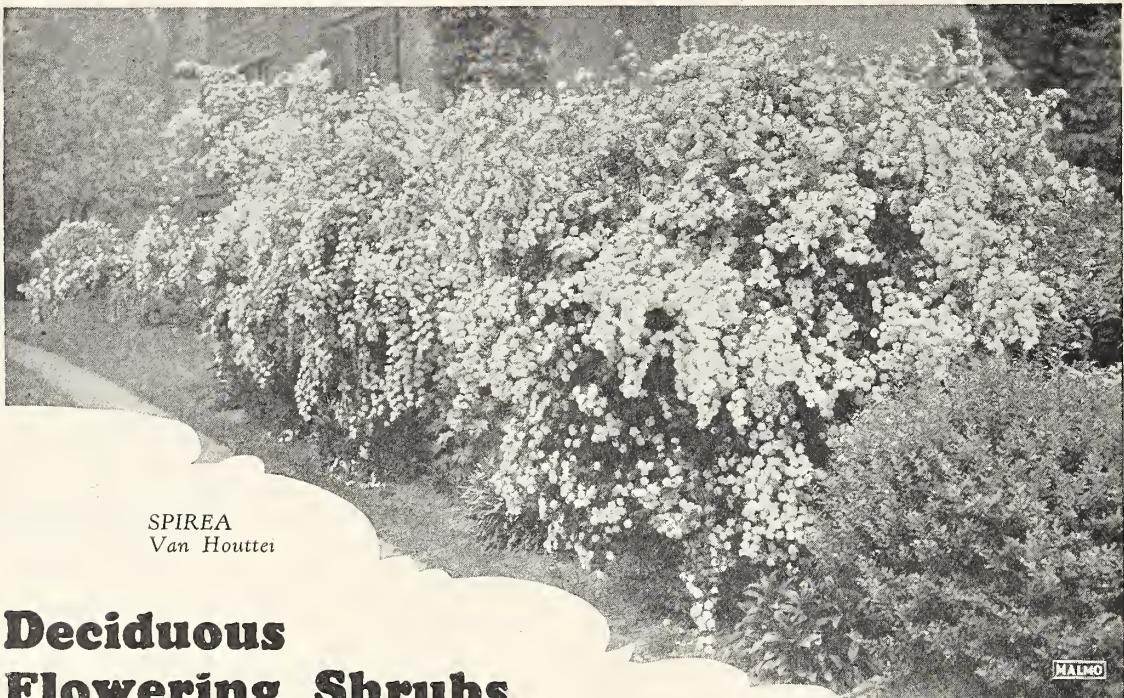
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50

White Fir. See *ABIES concolor*.

Yew. See *TAXUS*.

IMPORTANT! Size alone does not indicate true value of Evergreens!

We quote only first class plants developed through scientific handling, including frequent transplanting and trimming to become specimens in their class. This affords our customers additional value in luxuriance, symmetry, compactness, vitality and safety in moving, unattainable in plants not thus handled.



SPIREA
Van Houttei

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

THIS EMBRACES one of the most useful groups of plants, or shrubs, which may be so arranged as to produce flowers and ornamental foliage from early spring to late autumn. Some have variously colored leaves as well as flowers with a range of colors as vivid as can be imagined. They are most excellent for judicious mingling with Conifers and Broad-leaved Evergreens, and may be cut for house use without damage to the plant.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum ★ 7 to 8 ft.

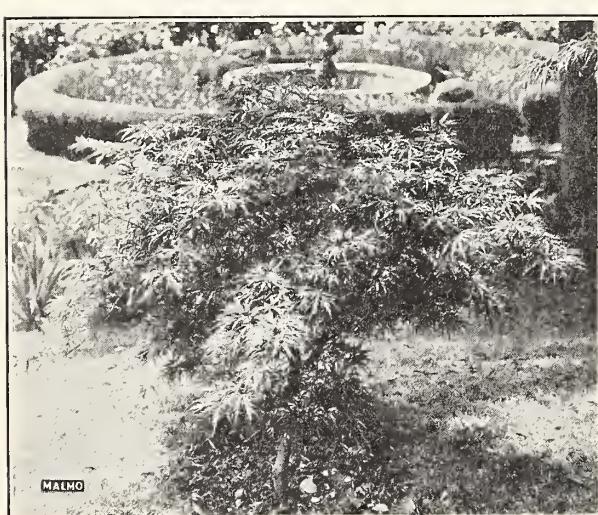
Aralia Pentaphylla

A graceful Japanese shrub with arching branches; excellent for slopes and rocky ground. EACH
8 ft. \$4.00

ACER palmatum ★ 12 to 15 ft.

Japanese Maple

Handsome shrub of graceful habit with beautiful green foliage tipped and splashed with bright golden and scarlet in the spring changing to green in the summer and again in the autumn to brilliant colors. EACH
Specimens to \$25.00



ACER palmatum dissectum atropurpureum
(Red Cutleaved Japanese Maple)

ACER atropurpureum ★ 8 to 10 ft.

Bloodleaf Japanese Maple

One of the very finest of the Japanese Maples, its rich purple red foliage is a great attraction to every garden.

	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00

— dissectum atropurpureum ★ 3 to 4 ft.

Red Cutleaved Japanese Maple

Foliage a bright red changing to dark purple in fall. Leaves deeply cut forming a lace-like effect. Unless the plant is especially trained it has a spreading habit. Low or higher stem grafts.

	EACH
12 to 18 in. bushy plants to	\$5.00
18 to 24 in. specimens to	7.50

Almond, White Russian. See AMYGDALUS nana alba.

Althea. See HIBISCUS.

AMYGDALUS nana alba ★ 4 to 5 ft.

White Russian Almond

Handsome compact growing shrub with large double white flowers.

	EACH
4 to 5 ft. specimens to	\$7.50

— rosea ★ 3 to 5 ft.

Pink Russian Almond

A pink variety of the preceding. EACH
18 in. \$1.00
3 to 4 ft. 3.00

ARALIA pentaphylla. See ACANTHOPANAX.

Arrowwood. See VIBURNUM dentatum.

AZALEA calendulacea ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Flame Azalea

Azaleas should be planted in every garden, their brilliant flowers attract attention wherever planted. They prefer some shade and peaty soil. A native from the Eastern states; one of the finest of all native flowering shrubs. Brilliant orange, June.

	EACH
15 to 18 in. specimens	\$3.50
18 to 24 in. specimens	5.00

Kaempferi ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Torch Azalea

Imported from Japan where it covers mountain slopes of considerable altitude proving its perfect hardiness; the flowers are brick-red. May.

6 to 9 in.	.75
9 to 12 in.	1.50

Evergreen. See Broad-Leaved Evergreens.

AZALEA *mollis*. 4 to 5 ft.

	<i>Chinese Azalea</i>
Another importation from Japan. The brilliant flowers are large and range from salmon and orange to red. May to June.	
10 to 12 in.	EACH \$1.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00

occidentalis ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Western Azalea
Very fragrant flowers, white, slightly tinted rose with yellow on the upper lip of the flower. May to June.

3½ ft.	\$5.00
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viscosa ★ (R.) 4 to 5 ft.

Swamp Azalea
A native Azalea; flowers white, very fragrant. June to July.

18 to 24 in.	EACH \$2.50
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Beauty Bush. See *KOLKWITZIA amabilis*.

BENZOIN *aestivale* ★ 10 to 12 ft.*Spicebush*

Yellow flowers in April, fragrant foliage which colors beautifully in autumn. Scarlet berries.

4 ft.	EACH \$1.50
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BERBERIS ★

Barberry

The graceful foliage and above all the abundance of berries in autumn make Barberry a very desirable garden plant. It will dwell under all conditions but prefers a sunny position.

For *Evergreen Barberries*, See *Broad-leaved Evergreens*.

Thunbergi ★ (R.) 4 to 5 ft. *Japanese Barberry*

Yellow flowers, brilliant autumn coloring; scarlet berries, excellent for hedges.

12 to 15 in.	EACH .75
15 to 18 in.	1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

— *atropurpurea* ★ (R.) 4 to 5 ft.

Identical with the well known green-leaved variety except the leaf color which is bright scarlet not fading during the summer; it changes to vivid orange-scarlet and shades of red in fall.

9 to 12 in.	EACH \$1.00
12 to 15 in.	1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50

— *vulgaris* ★ 7 to 8 ft.

European Barberry

Yellow flowers, attractive foliage, very persisting red fruit.

2 to 3 ft.	EACH \$1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50

— *atropurpurea* ★ 6 to 7 ft.

Similar to the above except for its red leaves.

2 to 3 ft.	EACH \$1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00



AZALEA *mollis*. (*Chinese Azalea*)

BERBERIS *Wilsoni* ★ (R.) 3 to 4 ft. *Wilson Barberry*

A splendid hardy variety of dwarf habit, leaves about half an inch long. Rich golden flowers and an abundance of coral berries.

15 to 18 in.	EACH .75
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 2½ ft.	1.50

Bitter Sweet, Cork Bark. See *EUONYMUS alatus*.

Blue Spirea. See *CARYOPTERIS incana*.

Bridal Wreath. See *SPIREA prunifolia*.

BUDDLEIA *Davidi magnifica* ★ 8 to 10 ft. *Butterfly Bush*

Of moderate rapid growth, bearing long pointed trusses of handsome purple flowers on long graceful branches.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH .75
4 to 5 ft.	1.00

Burningbush, European. See *EUONYMOUS Europeaus*.

Butterfly Bush. See *BUDDLEIA Davidi magnifica*.

Button Bush. See *CEPHALANTHUS*.

CALYCANTHUS *floridus* ★ 4 to 5 ft. *Common Sweetshrub*

A small shrub with double chocolate-colored blossoms with a spicy odor like strawberries.

15 to 18 in.	EACH \$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50

CARAGANA *arborescens* ★ 10 to 12 ft. *Siberian Pea-Tree*

A small shrub or small tree with bright yellow flowers; may be used for hedges on the east side of the Cascade Mountains.

3 ft.	EACH \$1.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.75
5 to 6 ft.	2.00

CARYOPTERIS *incana* (*mastacanthus*) (R.) 2 to 3 ft.*Blue Spirea*

Lavender-blue flowers from September to October; silvery-green foliage. A most delightful dwarf shrub being also nearly evergreen.

12 to 18 in.	EACH \$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50

CEANOTHUS *Gloire de Versailles*. 3 to 4 ft.

Graceful panicles of fragrant blue flowers.

9 to 12 in.	EACH .75
12 to 18 in.	1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

Marie Simon ★ 3 to 4 ft.

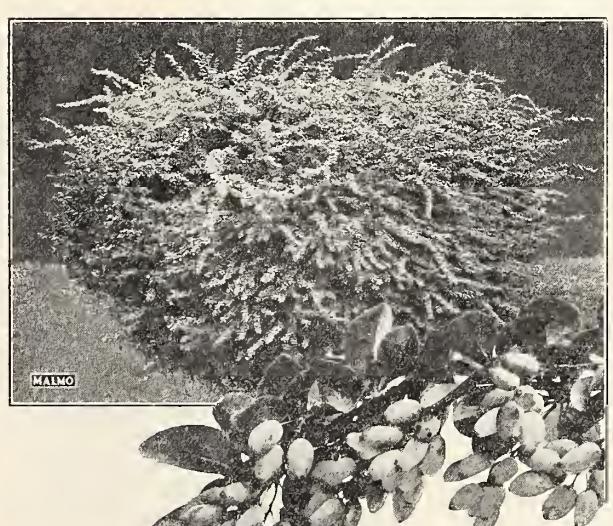
Rosy-pink, blooms in late summer.

15 to 18 in.	EACH .75
3 ft. specimens	2.00

CEPHALANTHUS *occidentalis* ★ 5 to 6 ft. *Button Bush*

Large, glossy foliage and button-like white flowers carried in clusters or hands on upright stems.

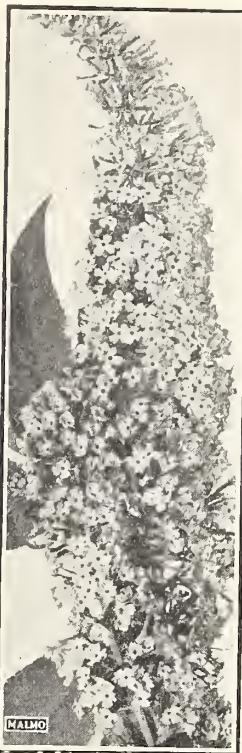
4 to 5 ft.	EACH \$1.50
5 to 6 ft.	2.00



BERBERIS *Thunbergi* (*Japanese Barberry*)

Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades

— — Varieties marked (R.) suitable for rockeries



BUDDLEIA *Davidi magnifica*. (Butterfly Bush)

CORNUS lutea ★ 6 to 7 ft.

Very pronounced yellow bark which makes it desirable for winter effects.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	.75
5 ft.	EACH	1.00

CORYLUS Avellana ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Filbert
The common hazelnut (filbert). A very ornamental shrub with the nuts as an added value.

8 to 12 ft. specimens	EACH	\$7.50
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— *atropurpurea* ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Very fine purplish red foliage; a very distinct color.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$3.50
7 to 8 ft.	EACH	7.50
8 to 10 ft.	EACH	12.50

COTONEASTER applanata ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Tall growing shrub with graceful pendulous branches.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$1.00
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Evergreen. See Broad-leaved Evergreen Section.
horizontalis ★ (R.) 3 ft.

A very distinct and attractive form of dwarf and prostrate cotoneaster. It produces a mass of bright vermilion berries in winter; the leaves color beautifully in the fall.

9 to 12 in.	EACH	.50
12 to 15 in.	EACH	.75
15 to 18 in.	EACH	1.00
18 to 24 in.	EACH	1.50
2½ to 3 ft.	EACH	2.50

salicifolia rugosa ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Brilliant red foliage in autumn, scarlet red fruit borne in large clusters.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	.75
4 to 5 ft.	EACH	1.00
5 to 6 ft.	EACH	1.50
6 to 7 ft.	EACH	2.00

Simonsii ★ 6 to 7 ft.

Roundish, oval leaves; pinkish white flowers, stiff upright branches. A hardy popular deciduous variety.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$1.50
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Cranberrybush. See VIBURNUM opulus.
Currant, Flowering. See RIBES odoratum.

Coral Berry. See SYMPHORI-CARPUS vulgaris.

CORNUS alba elegantissima ★ 5 to 6 ft.

Silver Variegated Dogwood
Silver variegated foliage, red bark.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$2.00
4 to 5 ft.	EACH	3.00

— *sibirica* ★ 6 to 8 ft.
Red Branched Dogwood

Shrub or small tree of erect growth. Branches red, flowers white, berries bluish-white.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	EACH	1.50
7 to 8 ft.	EACH	2.00

— *speathii* ★ 5 to 6 ft.
Golden Variegated Dogwood

Golden variegated foliage.

2 to 3 ft.	EACH	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.	EACH	2.00

stolonifera ★ 7 to 8 ft.
Red-Osier Dogwood

A native Dogwood of rather spreading habit; smooth slender branches, red in winter, white fruit.

2 ft.	EACH	.50
5 to 6 ft.	EACH	1.50

CORNUS lutea ★ 6 to 7 ft.

Very pronounced yellow bark which makes it desirable for winter effects.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	.75
5 ft.	EACH	1.00

CORYLUS Avellana ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Filbert
The common hazelnut (filbert). A very ornamental shrub with the nuts as an added value.

— *atropurpurea* ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Very fine purplish red foliage; a very distinct color.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$3.50
7 to 8 ft.	EACH	7.50
8 to 10 ft.	EACH	12.50

COTONEASTER applanata ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Tall growing shrub with graceful pendulous branches.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$1.00
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Evergreen. See Broad-leaved Evergreen Section.
horizontalis ★ (R.) 3 ft.

A very distinct and attractive form of dwarf and prostrate cotoneaster. It produces a mass of bright vermilion berries in winter; the leaves color beautifully in the fall.

9 to 12 in.	EACH	.50
12 to 15 in.	EACH	.75
15 to 18 in.	EACH	1.00
18 to 24 in.	EACH	1.50
2½ to 3 ft.	EACH	2.50

salicifolia rugosa ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Brilliant red foliage in autumn, scarlet red fruit borne in large clusters.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	.75
4 to 5 ft.	EACH	1.00
5 to 6 ft.	EACH	1.50
6 to 7 ft.	EACH	2.00

Simonsii ★ 6 to 7 ft.

Roundish, oval leaves; pinkish white flowers, stiff upright branches. A hardy popular deciduous variety.

3 to 4 ft.	EACH	\$1.50
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Cranberrybush. See VIBURNUM opulus.
Currant, Flowering. See RIBES odoratum.

CYDONIA japonica ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Showy early flowering shrub, orange scarlet flowers in April and May, and sometimes in March. Cut branches placed indoors will bloom in winter. A most charming plant.

18 to 24 in.	EACH	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	EACH	1.50
3 to 4 ft. bushy specimens	EACH	2.00

Maulei ★ (R.) 2 to 3 ft. *spread Dwarf Flowering Quince*

Bright orange red flowers; suitable for low hedges, banks or ground cover. A newer variety rapidly becoming popular.

9 to 12 in.	EACH	.50
12 to 15 in.	EACH	.75
15 to 18 in.	EACH	1.00

1½ to 2 ft.	EACH	1.25
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DEUTZIA ★

Very ornamental shrubs grown for their snowy white or light pink flowers appearing in spring or early summer. Well adapted for shrubbery borders.

gracilis ★ (R.) 3 to 4 ft.

Pure white flowers in May, very profuse bloomer; a shrub of small dimension.

2½ ft.	EACH	\$1.00
2½ to 3 ft.	EACH	1.50

The following varieties are dwarf and similar to Deutzia gracilis:

eximia. 2 to 3 ft.

multiflora. 2 to 3 ft.

venusta. 2 to 3 ft.

18 to 24 in.	EACH	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	EACH	1.50

rosea ★ (R.) 2 to 3 ft.

Similar to gracilis, except for its pinkish flowers.

2 to 2½ ft.	EACH	\$1.50
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scabra ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Pure white flowers in pyramidal clusters in May; the finest of the tall growing Deutzia.

6 to 7 ft.	EACH	\$1.50
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magnifica ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Panicles of large, double pure white flowers. A new and exceptionally attractive variety. Very floriferous.

2 ft.	EACH	\$1.00
4 to 6 ft.	EACH	1.50

horticultural varieties:

Boule de Neige ★ 5 to 6 ft.

Pure white.

2 ft.	EACH	\$1.00
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fasciculata ★ 5 to 6 ft.

White, tinted pink.

15 to 18 in.	EACH	\$1.00
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5 to 6 ft.	EACH	1.50
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fleur de Pommier ★ 2 to 3 ft.

Apple-blossom pink, a desirable dwarf variety.

2 ft.	EACH	\$1.00
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3 ft.	EACH	1.50
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kalmaeflora ★ 2 to 3 ft.

Rosy white flowers, very fine, dwarf habit.

18 to 24 in.	EACH	\$1.00
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latiflora ★ 5 to 6 ft.

Large single white flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	EACH	\$1.00
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5 to 6 ft.	EACH	1.50
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Lemoinei ★ 3 ft.

Very large white flowers, profuse bloomer.

15 to 18 in.	EACH	.50
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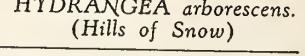
2 ft.	EACH	1.00
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Pride of Rochester ★ 6 to 8 ft.

Large, double white flowers tinted pink; an early bloomer and vigorous grower.

18 to 24 in.	EACH	.75
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5 to 6 ft.	EACH	1.50
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HYDRANGEA arborescens.
(Hills of Snow)

EFFECTIVE FERTILIZERS for every purpose — — — **See Seed Catalog, Free on Request** — — —

DEUTZIA Sieboldiana ★ 1 to 2 ft.

Low and compact; rather small flowers.	EACH
1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00

Vilmorinae ★ 5 to 6 ft.

Large clusters of snow-white flowers one inch in diameter.	EACH
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50

Dogwood. See **CORNUS**.**ELAEAGNUS angustifolia** ★ 12 to 15 ft. *Russian Olive*

Handsome willow-like leaves of silvery white with small, golden-yellow fragrant flowers followed by yellow fruit.	EACH
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00
10 to 12 ft.	2.50

longipes ★ 6 to 8 ft.*Cherry Elaeagnus*

Spreading habit; flowers white and fragrant followed by long, red berries.	EACH
5 ft.	\$2.50

Elder. See **SAMBUCUS**.**ENKIANTHUS campanulatus** ★ (R.) 4 to 5 ft.

Produces waxy bell-shaped white flowers in spring; in the autumn the foliage turns a brilliant fiery red.

EACH	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
4 ft. specimens	4.00

EUONYMUS alatus ★ 9 to 10 ft. *Cork Bark Bitter Sweet*

Makes a fine specimen shrub, its foliage turning a warm crimson in autumn; interesting corky bark.

EACH	EACH
15 to 18 in. ....	.75
2 ft.	1.50
4 ft.	2.00

europaeus ★ 12 to 14 ft. *European Burningbush*

A large shrub with conspicuous red and orange berries in autumn.

EACH	EACH
6 to 7 ft.	\$1.50
7 to 8 ft.	2.50
8 to 10 ft.	3.50
10 to 12 ft.	4.00

Flowering Almond. See **AMYGDALUS nana**.**Flowering Plum.** See **PRUNUS triloba**.**FORSYTHIA intermedia** ★ 6 to 8 ft. *Golden Bell*

Yellow flowers; slender arching branches.

EACH	EACH
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
5 ft.	1.50

suspensa ★ 5 to 7 ft.

Resembling Fortunei except for its somewhat drooping habit.

EACH	EACH
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
5 ft.	1.50

— Fortunei ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Upright growing shrub with very early bright yellow flowers appearing before the foliage.

EACH	EACH
18 to 24 in. ....	.75
5 to 6 ft.	1.50

FORSYTHIA viridissima ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Very dark green stems and foliage, upright habit; bright yellow flowers.

EACH	EACH
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
5 ft.	1.50

Golden Bell. See **FORSYTHIA**.**Golden Currant.** See **RIBES ODORATUM**.**HIBISCUS syriacus** ★ 8-10 ft. *Rose of Sharon*

A valuable flowering shrub with dark glossy green foliage and brilliant flowers in double pink, red and white.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.50

Hills of Snow. See **HYDRANGEA aborescens**.**Honeysuckle.** See **LONICERA**.*Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades***HYDRANGEA Otaksa****HYDRANGEA arborescens** ★ 4 to 5 ft.*Hills of Snow*

Pure white flowers; very hardy.	EACH
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
5 to 6 ft.	1.50

opuloides. 4 to 5 ft.

Pink or blue flowers, blooms with immense heads.

Horticultural varieties:**Helge.**

Dark red.	EACH
9 to 12 in.	\$1.00

Hortulanus Witte.

Pink.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

Johanna Baardse.

White.	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50

— Krimhilde.

Salmon-pink, early.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50

— Lancelot.

Salmon-red.	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50

— Loreley.

Carmine red.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00

— Niedersachsen.

Light pink.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

— Otaksa.

Pink or blue according to soil.	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50

— Parsifal.

Red.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

— Trophee.

Brilliant carmine.	EACH
12 to 15 in.	\$1.00

— Westphalenkind.

Salmon-pink.	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora ★ 6 to 8 ft.

Hardy upright growing shrub with white flowers changing to pink borne in large panicles in late summer.	EACH
3 to 4 ft. bush	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft. bush	2.00
5 to 6 ft. bush	2.50
4 to 5 ft. standards	2.50
5 to 6 ft. standards	3.00

Japanese Barberry. See **BERBERIS Thunbergii**.**Japanese Quince.** See **CYDONIA japonica**.**HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora** ("PG")*Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades**— Varieties marked (R.) suitable for rockeries*

KERRIA japonica ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Erect growth, long, slender branches. Flowers clear yellow like a small single rose.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50

— **argentea-variegata** ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Silver variegated leaves, yellow flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50

KOLKWITZIA amabilis ★ 6 to 7 ft.*Beauty Bush*

The foliage are attractive even when the bush is out of flower. Its long arching branches are covered in spring with clusters of small, pink flowers of the honeysuckle type. They are borne in such profusion that the bush is one cloud of delicate pink.

9 to 12 in.	\$1.50
12 to 15 in.	2.00

LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum ★ 5 to 6 ft. *Japanese Privet*

Distinct foliage, spreading habit, fragrant white flowers, black berries.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50

Iodense ★ 2½ ft.

Very compact and dwarf, desirable for low hedges.

9 to 12 in.	per 100 \$2.50
12 to 15 in.	per 100 3.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00

Evergreen ★ See *Broadleaved Evergreens*.*Lilac*. See *SYRINGA*.

MALMO

The new *PHILADELPHUS* Virginal. (Improved double flowering Mock Orange)

LONICERA iberica ★ 3 to 4 ft.*IBERIAN HONEYSUCKLE*

Yellowish white flowers changing to yellow; bright red fruit in September.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50
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tatarica—pink, white and red. 9 to 10 ft.

A very desirable shrub adaptable to all locations, pink, red and white flowers and red fruit.

4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50
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Maple, Japanese. See *ACER palmatum*.*Mockorange*. See *PHILADELPHUS*.*Ninebark*. See *PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius*.*Olive, Russian*. See *ELAEAGNUS campanulatus*.*Pea-Tree, Siberian*. See *CARAGANA arborescens*.*PHILADELPHUS coronarius* ★ 6 to 9 ft.*Sweet Mockorange*

Single white flowers changing to cream-white, exquisite fragrance.

5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
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— **aureus** ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Somewhat lower habit than the preceding; its leaves are golden yellow.

5 ft.	\$1.50
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— **grandiflorus** ★ 7 to 8 ft.

Flowers larger than coronarius, very fragrant.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50
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Horticultural Varieties:*Avalanche* ★

Double white; the arching branches are closely covered with big clusters of white flowers in spring.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50

Banniere ★

Flowers 2½ inches, half double, snow white.

4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
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Boule d'Argent ★

Very large double white flowers similar to Avalanche, but the clusters are more compact.

5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
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Conquete ★

Single white flowers exceptionally large, very sweet scented; an excellent variety.

5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
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Manteau d'Hermine ★

Sweetly scented flowers; compact habit.

4 ft.	\$1.50
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Perle Blanche ★

White, semi-double flowers. Sweet scented, an excellent variety.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50

Phantasia ★

Single flower, tinted with pale rose at center; petals fringed at the edge.

4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50
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PHILADELPHUS coronarius. (Common Mock Orange)

PHILADELPHUS Sybille ★

Single, large, white flowers with purple center; the fragrance is similar to that of the Carnation. EACH
4 to 5 ft. \$1.50

Virginal

Semi-double flowers blooming very freely in spring and intermittently all summer. One of the very best varieties. EACH
4 to 5 ft. \$1.50

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius ★ 9 to 10 ft. Ninebark

Hardy, medium sized, moderately spreading shrub with white flowers and very attractive seed pods. EACH
4 to 5 ft. \$1.50
6 to 8 ft. 2.50

POMEGRANATE. See **PUNICA** granatum.*Privet, californica.* See **LIGUSTRUM** ovalifolium.**PUNICA** granatum ★ 6 ft. **POMEGRANATE**

Brilliant scarlet flowers, most distinctive; it flowers freely provided it is planted in a warm protected situation. EACH
15 to 18 in. \$1.50
2 to 3 ft. 2.50

Privet, Japanese. See **LIGUSTRUM** ibota regelianum.*Purple Filbert.* See **CORYLUS** avellana atropurpurea.*Quince, Flowering.* See **CYDONIA**.**RHUS** Cotinus ★ 8 to 10 ft.*Common Smoketree*

Loose panicles of fluffy, reddish purple flowers; glaucous foliage. EACH
6 to 8 ft. \$3.50

RIBES odoratum ★ 7 to 8 ft. *Golden Flowering Currant*

Fragrant, yellow flowers in May; golden-yellow foliage. EACH

5 to 6 ft. \$2.00

Rose of Sharon. See **HYDRANGEA** syriacus.*Russian Olive.* See **ELAEAGNUS** angustifolia.**SAMBUCUS** canadensis aurea ★ 10 to 12 ft. *Golden Elder*

Has very distinct yellow foliage. Exceptionally rapid grower. EACH
5 to 6 ft. \$1.50
7 to 8 ft. 2.00

— **acutiloba** ★ 8 to 9 ft.*Cutleaf Elder*

A very effective variety, foliage intricately divided. EACH
8 to 9 ft. \$1.50
9 to 10 ft. 2.00

Sieboldiana ★ 8 to 9 ft.*Silver Elder*

Silver variegated. EACH
7 to 8 ft. \$2.00

Siberian Pea Tree. See **CARAGANA** arborescens.*Silk Tree.* See **ALBIZZIA**.*Smoke Tree.* See **RHUS** cotinus.*Snowball.* See **VIBURNUM**.*Snowberry.* See **SYMPHORICARPOS** racemosus.**SORBARIA** sorbifolia ★ 4 to 5 ft. *Ural False Spirea*

Heads of fluffy white flowers from June to August. EACH
7 to 8 ft. \$2.00

Spice Bush. See **BENZOIN**.**SPIREA** Bumalda Anthony Waterer ★ 2 to 3 ft.

Deep rose flowers blooming constantly and freely from June to October. EACH
18 to 24 in. \$1.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50

prunifolia ★ 7 to 8 ft. *Bridalwreath*

Dark green foliage, assuming yellow tints in autumn; its double, small rosette-like flowers are borne in clusters along gracefully arching branches in May. EACH
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.50

Thunbergi ★ 3 to 4 ft.

Masses of snow-white flowers in early spring, very fine lacy foliage, one of the best. EACH
3 to 4 ft. \$1.50

Horticultural Varieties: 3 to 7 ft.

Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades

SPIREA Billardi ★ 8 ft.

Panicles of bright, pink flowers in July and August, resembling our native variety *Douglasii*. EACH
7 ft. \$1.25

margaritae ★ 3 ft.

Flat corymbs of large bright pink flowers. EACH
2 ft. \$1.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50

japonica ruberrima ★

Flat corymbs of deep pink flowers. EACH
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50

Van Houttei ★

White flowers in May or June produced very freely on gracefully drooping branches. A very useful and desirable shrub especially for exposed locations. EACH
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50

SPIREA, Blue. See **CARYOPTERIS** incana.**STEPHANANDRA** flexuosa ★ 5 to 6 ft.

Numerous white flowers; handsome foliage, red in spring, green in summer, purple in fall. EACH
4 to 5 ft. \$1.50

Sumac. See **RHUS**.**SYMPHORICARPOS** racemosus ★ 4 to 5 ft.*Dwarf Snowberry*

Attractive foliage. Large, white berries in autumn; will stand shady and moist locations. EACH
4 to 5 ft. \$1.00

vulgaris ★ 4 to 5 ft.

Coral red berries; prefers shady locations. EACH
2 to 3 ft.75
4 to 5 ft. 1.00

SYRINGA persica ★ 9 to 10 ft.*Persian Lilac*

More slender than the common lilac, large spikes of purplish lilac flowers. EACH
5 to 6 ft. \$3.00

vulgaris ★ 10 to 12 ft.*Common Lilac*

Large shrub with bright green leaves. The flowers appear in large trusses early in spring, lilac in color. EACH
4 to 5 ft. \$2.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.50
6 to 7 ft. 3.00

— *Horticultural Varieties:*— **Alphonse Lavallee** ★

Double lilac. EACH
18 to 24 in. \$1.50
2 to 3 ft. 2.00
3 to 4 ft. 3.00

— **Charles X** ★

Single; fine clusters of lilac flowers, slightly violet, very free. EACH
18 to 24 in. \$1.50

3 to 4 ft. 2.50

4 to 5 ft. 3.50

6 to 7 ft. 5.00

7 to 8 ft. 7.50

— **Charles Joly** ★

Double, dark violet purple, silvery reverse. EACH
3 to 4 ft. \$3.00

— **Emile Lemoine** ★

Double, lilac rose. EACH
4 to 5 ft. \$3.50
5 to 6 ft. 5.00

— **Leon Simon** ★

Double, purplish violet, very large flowers. EACH
15 to 18 in. \$1.50

3 to 4 ft. 3.50

— **Mme. Lemoine** ★

Double, very large white flowers. EACH
2 1/2 to 3 ft. \$2.50

4 to 5 ft. 4.00

7 to 8 ft. 7.50

— **Marie LeGraye** ★

Single, pure white, very free. EACH
15 to 18 in. \$1.50

3 to 4 ft. 2.50

4 to 5 ft. 4.00

Varieties marked (R.) suitable for rockeries

WEIGELIA *Eva Rathke*

SYRINGA vulgaris Michael Buchner ★

Double pale lilac.	EACH
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.50
6 to 7 ft.	5.00

— Souvenir De Louis Spath ★

Single, large purplish violet flowers, a splendid variety.	EACH
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50

TAMARIX africana ★ 10 to 12 ft.

Slender, drooping shoots with very delicate feathery foliage. The billowy masses of pink flowers are very beautiful and appear in great abundance, nearly covering the branches. May be planted in solid groups and cut to the ground each winter if low mass of bloom is desired.	EACH
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00
6 to 7 ft.	2.00

hispida ★ 10 to 12 ft.

Slender, upright branches, bluish green foliage, pink flowers.	EACH
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
6 to 7 ft.	2.00

VIBURNUM Carlesi ★ 4 to 5 ft. *Fragrant Snowball*

Pure white, delightfully sweet-scented flowers; faintly tinted rose when opening; blooming very freely on older plants. Nice, well shaped bush, rather slow growing.	EACH
15 to 18 in.	\$2.50

dentatum ★ 10 to 12 ft. *Arrowwood*

Flat umbels of greenish white flowers; heart-shaped foliage turning to rich purple and red shades in autumn. Dark blue, almost black berries.	EACH
3 to 5 ft.	\$1.50

lantana ★ 12 to 15 ft. *Wayfaring-Tree*

White flowers; handsome dark green foliage. Red berries changing to black.	EACH
6 to 7 ft.	\$3.00

VIBURNUM molle ★ 10 to 12 ft. *Kentucky Viburnum*
Similar to dentatum, but larger foliage. EACH

4 ft. \$1.50

opulus ★ 9 to 10 ft. *European Cranberrybush*

Creamy white flowers followed by red berries. EACH

4 to 5 ft. \$1.50

7 to 8 ft. standard specimens 5.00

— sterile ★ 9 to 10 ft. *Common American Snowball*
Showy, snowball-like white flowers in May and June. EACH

3 to 4 ft. \$1.50

4 to 5 ft. 2.00

tomentosum ★ 7 to 8 ft. *Japanese Snowball*

Ivory-white, snowball-like flowers often 3 inches across appearing in June massed along both sides of the branch; dark green, wrinkled foliage. The bush is extremely picturesque. A slow grower. EACH

12 to 18 in. \$1.50

18 to 24 in. 2.00

Wayfaring-Tree. See VIBURNUM lantana.

WEIGELIA ★ 5 to 8 ft.

The weigelia is a shrub of spreading habit with rather large leaves and very showy flowers ranging from pure white to dark crimson. A large number of new varieties have lately been added which are very desirable in color and shape. Weigelia belongs to the most attractive flowering shrubs for landscape plantings.

Horticultural Varieties:

Conquerant.

Early, very large flowers, rose-colored, carmine on outside and in the throat of the flowers. EACH

4 to 6 ft. \$1.50

Eva Rathke. 4 to 5 ft.

A low growing variety; it blooms very freely with carmine red flowers until frost. A very desirable and popular variety. EACH

15 to 18 in. \$1.00

18 to 24 in. 1.25

3 ft. 1.50

Floreal.

Soft pink. EACH

5 to 6 ft. \$1.25

Gustave Mallet.

Light pink, bordered white. EACH

5 to 6 ft. \$1.25

Kosteriana variegata.

Dwarf, golden variegated leaves, pink flowers. One of the best golden variegated shrubs. EACH

4 to 5 ft. \$1.25

Mme. Lemoine.

Flowers white with delicate blush pink changing to pink. EACH

2 to 3 ft.75

5 to 6 ft. 1.25

Mont Blanc.

Pure white changing to pinkish white. EACH

5 to 6 ft. \$1.25

rosea.

The handsomest and best known Weigelia with deep rose flowers. EACH

2 ft.75

6 to 7 ft. 1.25

— variegata.

Similar to the preceding, but with silver variegated leaves. EACH

4 to 5 ft. \$1.00

5 to 6 ft. 1.25

— Seduction.

Carmine red flowers, very floriferous and quite early. EACH

4 ft. \$1.25

Varieties marked ★ are hardy east of the Cascades

— — Varieties marked (R.) suitable for rockeries



Shade and Ornamental Trees

ACER circinatum. 25 ft.

Very handsome foliage changing to bright scarlet in fall.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00
6 to 7 ft.	2.50

Macrophyllum. 85 ft.

Round-headed tree, remarkable for its large foliage, very rapid growing.

10 to 12 ft.	\$2.50
12 to 14 ft.	3.50

negundo argenteo-variegata. 40 ft.

Silver Boxelder

Silvery variegated foliage, a striking variety.

5 to 6 ft.	\$2.50
6 to 7 ft.	3.50

-- aureo variegata. 25 ft.

Golden Boxelder

Golden variegated foliage.

7 to 8 ft.	\$3.50
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platanoides. 50 to 75 ft.

Norway Maple

One of the most useful maples for street planting, attractive dark green foliage.

8 to 10 ft.	\$3.00
12 to 14 ft.	5.00

Specimens to 25.00

AESCULUS hippocastanum. 60 to 80 ft. Horse Chestnut

A beautiful tree, its numerous spikes of white flowers appearing in the spring are exceedingly attractive.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50
6 to 7 ft.	3.50

Specimen to 25.00

pavia atro sanguinea. 20 ft.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut

A small tree bearing a profusion of dark red flowers.

3 to 4 ft.	\$3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50

American Redbud. See

CERCIS canadensis.

Ash. See SORBUS.

Ash, White. See

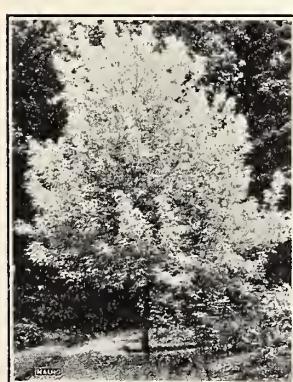
FRAXINUS

Betchell's Crab. See

MALUS ionesis plena.

Beech. See FAGUS

sylvatica.



ACER negundo argentea variegata (Silver Boxelder)

BETULA alba. 40 ft.

European White Birch

Its white bark as well as good foliage and shape make it a very desirable tree for attractive landscape effects.

8 to 9 ft.	\$2.00
9 to 10 ft.	2.50

10 to 12 ft.	3.50
12 to 14 ft.	7.50

Specimens to	45.00
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-- laciniata. 40 ft.

Cutleaf Weeping Birch

Fine for specimen plants in lawns; very graceful.

6 to 8 ft.	\$3.50
8 to 10 ft.	4.00

10 to 12 ft.	5.00
12 to 14 ft.	7.50

Birch. See BETULA.

Black Locust. See ROBINIA.

Boxelder. See ACER negundo.

Carolina Poplar. See POPULUS monilifera.

CARPINUS betulus. 60 ft. European Hornbeam

Dark green foliage, tinted blue, useful for hedges.

4 to 5 ft.	.75
Specimens 12 to 14 ft.	10.00

CATALPA Bungei. 10 to 15 ft. Umbrella Catalpa

Large leaves; useful for formal planting.

6 ft. stem, 18 in. head	\$5.00
6 ft. stem, 24 in. head	7.50

Specimens to	30.00
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speciosa. 30 to 35 ft.

Western Catalpa

Large foliage, large white flowers, desirable for heavy screen planting, avenue or specimen use.

8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50
12 to 16 ft.	5.00

16 to 18 ft.	7.50
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CERCIS canadensis. 12 to 15 ft.

American Redbud

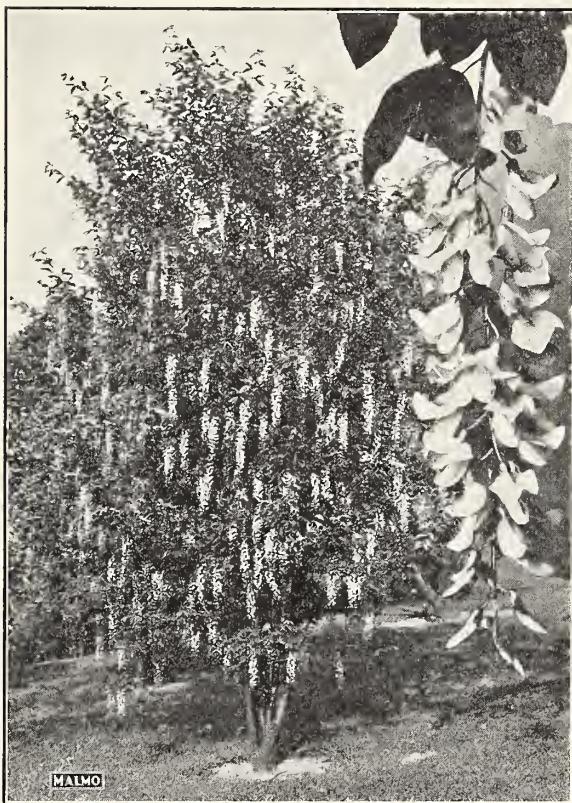
Flowers profusely in early spring with purplish rose flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50

Cherry... See PRUNUS.



CATALPA Bungei
(Umbrella Catalpa)

LABURNUM *vulgare* (Goldenchain)CORNUS *florida*. 15 to 20 ft. *Flowering Dogwood*

Its white flowers are of great beauty in early spring; one of the most beautiful of American trees.

5 to 6 ft.	\$2.50
6 to 8 ft.	5.00

— *rubra*. 12 to 15 ft. *Red Flowering Dogwood*

A pink flowering variety, which is greatly in demand.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$3.50
3 to 3½ ft.	6.00

Nuttallii. 25 to 30 ft. *Pacific Dogwood*

Similar to Florida but larger growing, blooms profusely in spring and again in late summer.

5 to 6 ft. bushy	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft. standards	2.00
7 to 8 ft. standards	2.50

Crab Tree. See MALUS

Block of CATALPA *Bungei* at the Malmo NurseriesCRATAEGUS *roseo-plena*. 12 to 15 ft. *Double Pink English Hawthorn*

Double pink flowers,	
8 to 10 ft. whips	\$1.50
5 to 6 ft. headed	1.50
6 to 8 ft. headed	2.50

Cucumber Tree. See MAGNOLIA

Dogwood. See CORNUS.

Elm, American. See ULMUS.

Empress Tree. See PAULOWNIA

FAGUS *sylvatica*. 75 to 100 ft. *European Beech*

A large handsome tree, keeps its foliage till winter.	
5 to 6 ft.	\$2.50
6 to 7 ft.	3.50

— *purpurea*. 60 to 75 ft. *Purple Beech*

Rich purplish foliage, a slow grower.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$5.00
6 to 8 ft.	10.00
Specimens to	100.00

FRAXINUS *americana*. 70 to 80 ft. *White Ash*

One of the handsomest of American trees.	
8 to 10 ft.	\$3.50
10 to 12 ft.	5.00
Specimens to	35.00

GINKGO *biloba*. 50 to 75 ft. *Maidenhair Tree*

Foliage resembles a maidenhair fern, a very unique tree, immune from insect pests; smoke resistant.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00
7 to 8 ft.	4.00

GLEDTISIA *triacanthos*. 60 to 70 ft. *Honeylocust*

Tree with long thorns; blooms with white fragrant flowers in May. Thrives well in gravelly soil.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.50

Goldenchain. See LABURNUM.

Gum, Sweet. See LIQUIDAMBAR.

Hawthorn. See CRATAEGUS.

Honey Locust. See GLEDITSIA *triacanthos*.

Hornbeam, European. See CARPINUS

Horse Chestnut. See AESCULUS *hippocastanum*.Japanese Flowering Cherries. See PRUNUS *Lannesiana*.JUGLANS Sieboldiana. 50 ft. *Japanese Walnut*

Large leaves made up of a number of leaflets. A broad-headed tree bearing hard-shelled nuts.

10 to 12 ft.	\$7.50
12 to 14 ft.	10.00
Specimens to	15.00

KOELREUTERIA *paniculata*. 25 to 30 ft. *Varnish Tree*

Large distinctive foliage, extremely ornamental; large panicles of small yellow flowers in July.

4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.50
10 to 12 ft.	5.00

LABURNUM *vulgare*. 20 to 25 ft. *Goldenchain*

Beautiful pendant clusters of yellow flowers in spring.

4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.50
8 to 10 ft.	3.50
10 to 12 ft.	5.00



Block of headed Hawthorne Trees at the Malmo Nurseries

Larch. See **LARIX**.

LARIX europaea. 50 to 60 ft. *European Larch*
A deciduous conifer. Dense, light green foliage, graceful, drooping branches.
4 to 6 ft. \$3.50
6 to 8 ft. 5.00
Specimens to 35.00

Lilac, Japanese Tree. See **SYRINGA japonica**.

Linden. See **TILIA**.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflora. 50 to 60 ft. *Sweet Gum*
Symmetrical, pyramidal tree; leaves turn deep crimson and amber in autumn.

3 to 4 ft. \$2.00
4 to 5 ft. 2.50

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. 60 to 80 ft. *Tuliptree*
Handsome pyramidal tree; erect habit, interesting foliage and yellowish-green tulip-like flowers in spring.

5 to 6 ft. \$3.00
6 to 7 ft. 3.50

Locust, Black. See **ROBINIA**

Lombardy Poplar. See **POPULUS nigra italicica**.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. 70 to 80 ft. *Cucumber Tree*
Pyramidal habit, vigorous growth. Large leaves; large greenish yellow flowers and pink fruit.

7 to 9 ft. \$7.50
10 to 12 ft. 10.00

Kobus. 50 to 60 ft.
Hardy, handsome upright growing trees, white, cup-shaped flowers, four to five inches across.

8 to 10 ft. \$10.00
10 to 12 ft. 12.50
12 to 14 ft. 17.50

Maidenhair Tree. See **GINGKO biloba**.

MALUS atrosanguinea. 10 to 15 ft. *Carmine Crab*
The Flowering Crabs belong to the very finest flowering trees, equalled by some, surpassed by none.

Atrosanguinea has single red flowers borne very freely.
6 to 8 ft. whips \$1.50

floribunda. 10 to 15 ft. *Japanese Flowering Crab*
A small tree or if desired a shapely bush, literally covered with single rose-colored flowers. The buds are red; it flowers more freely than any other variety; fruit yellow.

4 to 6 ft. whips \$1.50
5 to 6 ft. headed 3.00
6 to 7 ft. headed 3.50

ioensis plena. 10 to 15 ft. *Bechtel Crab*
One of the very finest large, double pure pink flowers, blooming very freely. It forms a shapely compact specimen and is a very vigorous grower. The latest flowering.

4 to 5 ft. whips \$1.50
4 to 5 ft. headed 2.50
6 to 8 ft. headed 3.50
8 to 9 ft. headed 5.00
9 to 10 ft. headed 6.00

Kaido. 10 to 15 ft. *Red Flowering Crab*
Bright red flowers, holding its fruit well into winter.

6 to 8 ft. whips \$1.50

Niedzwetzkyana. 10 to 15 ft. *Redvein Flowering Crab*
Deep pink flowers fading to white; it is not as compact as Floribunda; fruit, leaves and twigs are bright red.

6 to 8 ft. whips \$1.50
8 to 10 ft. headed 5.00



Block of **MORUS alba pendula** (Teas Weeping Mulberry) at the Malmo Nurseries



PRUNUS serrulata (*Japanese Flowering Cherry*) in bloom at Washington D. C.

Maple. See **ACER**.

MORUS alba pendula. 6 to 8 ft. *Tea's Weeping Mulberry*
A very popular small weeping tree with round head. The thin, long branches give an umbrella-like appearance.

5 to 6 ft. stem \$5.00
5 to 6 ft. stem, full heads 7.50

Mountain Ash. See **SORBUS aucuparia**.

Mulberry. See **MORUS**.

Oak. See **QUERCUS**.

PAULOWNIA tomentosa. 30 to 40 ft. *Empress Tree*
A rapidly growing tree with exceedingly large leaves and purple flowers.

8 to 10 ft. \$4.00

Peach, Flowering. See **PRUNUS Persica**.

Plane. See **PLATANUS**.

PLATANUS orientalis. 70 to 80 ft. *Oriental Plane Tree*

A favorite tree for street planting and parks, grows rapidly and withstands smoke and city conditions. The picturesque bark adds to the beauty of the tree, the round prickly fruit persists through the winter.

8 to 10 ft. \$2.50
10 to 12 ft. .. 3.50
12 to 14 ft. .. 4.00
Specimens to 100.00

Plum. See **PRUNUS**.

Poplar. See **POPULUS**.

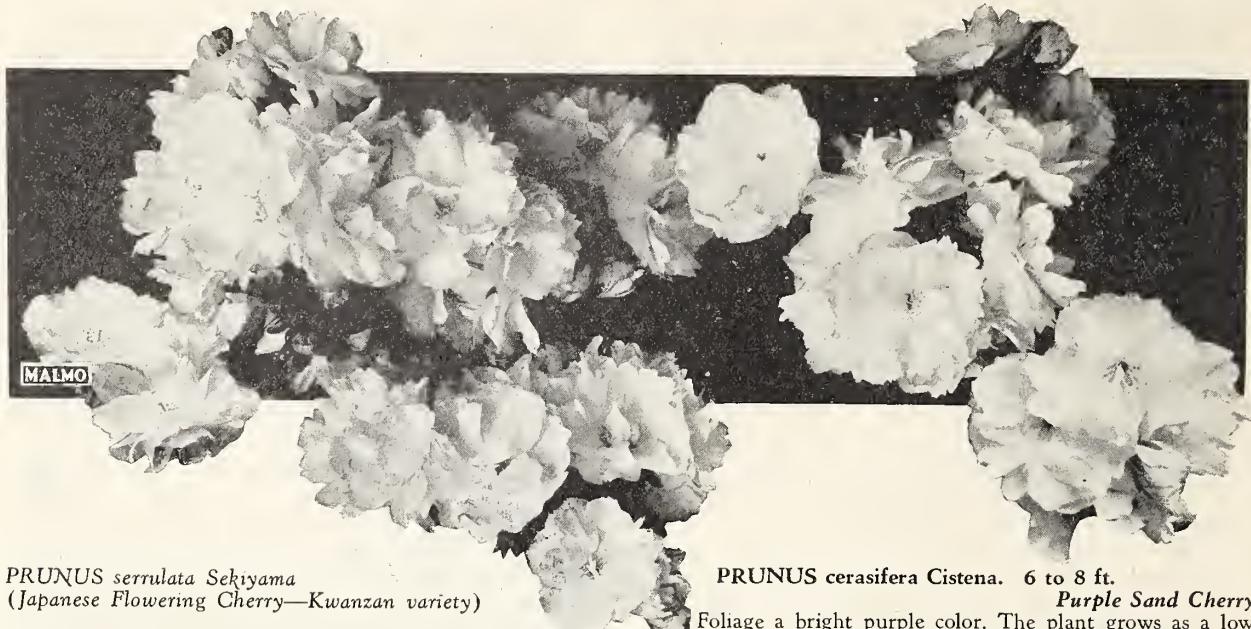
POPULUS Bolleana. 50 to 60 ft. *Bolleana Poplar*

Pyramidal shape like Lombardy Poplar; the leaves are white underneath.

8 to 10 ft. \$2.00
10 to 12 ft. .. 3.00
14 to 16 ft. .. 4.00
16 to 18 ft. .. 7.50



MORUS alba pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry)



PRUNUS serrulata Sekiyama
(Japanese Flowering Cherry—Kwanzan variety)

POPULUS monilifera. 75 to 90 ft. *Carolina Poplar*

A rapid grower, suitable for dry soils and seaside planting.

10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50
12 to 14 ft.	3.50
18 to 20 ft.	7.50
Specimens to	25.00

nigra italica. 60 to 80 ft. *Lombardy Poplar*

An exceedingly useful and picturesque tree; it grows very erect and is particularly desirable for landscape effects and where tall screens are desired.

8 to 10 ft.	\$1.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50
12 to 14 ft.	2.00
14 to 16 ft.	3.00
16 to 18 ft.	5.00
Specimens to	25.00

PRUNUS cerasifera Blirieana flore pleno. 12 to 15 ft.

Double Purple Plum

A very handsome tree with slender branches, resembling Prunus Pissardi but with double flowers; the foliage is tinted purple, the flowers similar to apple blossoms.

5 to 6 ft. whips	\$1.50
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PRUNUS Subhirtella pendula (Weeping Japan Cherry)

PRUNUS cerasifera Cistena. 6 to 8 ft.

Purple Sand Cherry

Foliage a bright purple color. The plant grows as a low bush.

5 to 6 ft.	\$3.00
— Newporth. 12 to 15 ft.	Purple Plum

Bright scarlet foliage retaining its color 6 to 8 weeks, it gradually changes to purple; the tops of the branches remain scarlet through the summer and autumn. It equals the Red Japanese Maple for color effect.

5 to 6 ft. whips	\$1.50
— Pissardi. 12 to 15 ft.	Purpleleaf Plum

Purplish foliage especially if pruned severely every year.

6 to 8 ft.	\$3.50
8 to 10 ft.	5.00
10 to 12 ft.	7.50

PRUNUS serrulata sachalinensis Sekiyama. 30 ft.

Japanese Flowering Cherry

— Kwanzan (Sekiyama) Double, rose-pink.

Handsomest of all the double flowering Japanese cherries. Blooms just after the middle of April (depending somewhat upon locality). The tree is upright and spreading, and at maturity 25 to 30 feet high. Leaves and flowers appear simultaneously. The buds are red, and the fragrant, rich, rose-colored double blossoms are borne in clusters of three or four. A graceful and beautiful tree for the lawn or grounds; also adapted for planting in parking strips and along avenues.

5 to 6 ft.	\$3.00
6 to 7 ft.	4.00
Specimens to	75.00

We can also furnish large size specimen trees of other varieties of Japanese Cherries in light pink, and white—both single and double flowers.

subhirtella pendula. 5 to 8 ft. *Weeping Japanese Cherry* (Shidare higan zakura)

A small, graceful, attractive tree with drooping branches which often touch the ground. Beautiful pink blossoms in early spring appear in great profusion before the foliage. One of the handsomest, early flowering varieties. Single flowers. A good lawn tree and one of the most desirable of the Japanese cherries.

6 to 7 ft. medium heads	\$3.00
3½ to 4 ft. full heads	3.50
5 to 6 ft. full heads	5.00
6 to 7 ft. full heads	7.50

PRUNUS Persica. *Flowering Peach*

Great masses of bright pink double flowers in early spring before their leaves appear. A delightful addition to any garden, also good for house decoration or forcing by bringing flowering shoots into the house in late winter and placing in water where they will open out.

5-6 ft. whips	\$1.50
6-7 ft. headed	2.00

Purple Beech. See *FAGUS sylvatica* *purpurea*.

QUERCUS alba. 100 ft. *White Oak*

The most rugged of all oaks, a slow grower; makes a magnificent tree.

12 to 14 ft.	\$7.50
Specimens to	20.00

coccinea. 75 to 90 ft. *Scarlet Oak*

Tall grower; leaves deeply cut. The autumn color is particularly striking in deep scarlet.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2.50
8 to 9 ft.	3.00
9 to 10 ft.	3.50

rubra. 75 to 90 ft. *Red Oak*

One of the finest trees developing a broad, round head. The leaves are from 5 to 9 inches long and offer a beautiful picture of green and red in the autumn.

4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00

Redbud, American. See *CERCIS*.

Redvein Crab. See *MALUS Niedzwetzkyana*.

ROBINIA pseudacacia. 60 to 80 ft. *Black Locust*

Leaves are composed of from 8 to 19 leaflets, the flowers are white and fragrant and bloom in June. A very erect-growing stately tree.

8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.50

— *umbraculifera*.

Forms a dense, round head. Foliage is dense, rich, dark green color. Does not bloom, therefore is a cleaner tree than the ordinary locust. A beautiful specimen tree and very desirable for parking and street planting. EACH

6 ft. stem	\$3.50
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SALIX babylonica. 50 to 60 ft. *Babylon Weeping Willow*

Slender, pendant branches, bright green foliage; an attractive subject to plant near the waterside, thriving in wet ground.

5 to 6 ft.	\$1.25
6 to 7 ft.	2.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.00
10 to 12 ft.	5.00
12 to 14 ft.	7.50

vitellina aurea. 25 to 30 ft. *Russian Golden Willow*

Golden yellow branches.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
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SOPHORA japonica. 30 to 40 ft. *Chinese Scholartree*

White flowers in late summer.

5 to 6 ft.	\$2.50
6 to 7 ft.	3.50
7 to 8 ft.	4.00
Specimens to	12.50

SORBUS aucuparia. 25 to 30 ft. *Mountain Ash*

An upright tree of symmetrical habit laden with orange to scarlet berries from July to January.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00
10 to 12 ft.	3.00
12 to 14 ft.	4.00
14 to 16 ft.	7.50

— *pendula.* 12 to 15 ft.

European Weeping Mountain Ash

A weeping variety of the European Mountain Ash. An interesting low growing tree.

6 to 8 ft., 2-yr. heads	\$2.50
8 to 10 ft., 3-yr. heads	3.50
10 to 12 ft., large specimen heads	5.00

Sycamore. See *PLATANUS*.

SYRINGA japonica. 18 to 20 ft. *Japanese Tree Lilac*

Grows into well-shaped specimens, handsome foliage, white flowers in June or July.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50

TILIA americana. 75 to 90 ft. *American Linden*

A quickly growing tree, fragrant yellow flowers.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50
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vulgaris. 70 to 90 ft. *European Small Leaf Linden*

Symmetrical and compact; fragrant flowers in June.

8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50
16 to 18 ft.	12.50
Specimens to	17.50

ROBINA pseudacacia
umbraculifera (*Globe Locust*)



ULMUS americana (*American Elm*)

Tree of Heaven. See *AILANTHUS*.

Tulip Tree. See *LIRIODENDRON*.

ULMUS americana. 80 to 100 ft. *American Elm*

A noble and stately tree of fairly rapid growth. One of the very handsomest Eastern native trees.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.	2.00
10 to 12 ft.	2.50
12 to 14 ft.	3.00
Specimens to	20.00

glabra pendula. 8 to 12 ft. *Camperdown Elm*

One of the finest weeping trees particularly suitable for lawns; the long branches gracefully reach downward.

7 ft. stem, small heads	\$2.50
7 ft. stem, well headed, specimens to	25.00

Varnish Tree. See *KOELREUTARIA*.

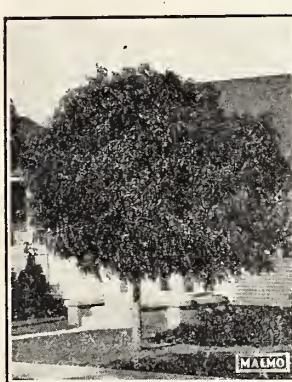
Walnut, Japanese. See *JUGLANS*.

Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherries.

See *PRUNUS Subhirtella*

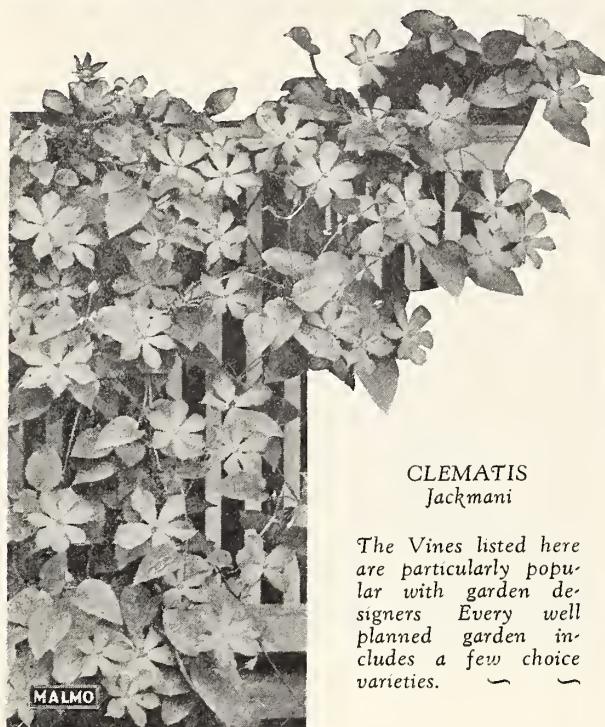
White Ash. See *FRAXINUS Americana*.

Willow. See *SALIX*



SALIX babylonica (*Babylon Weeping Willow*)

Malmo's Hardy Vines and Creepers



CLEMATIS
Jackmani

The Vines listed here are particularly popular with garden designers. Every well planned garden includes a few choice varieties.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia Engelmanni. *Engelmann Creeper*
An improved variety of the common Virginia Creeper, the foliage being somewhat smaller and more dense. EACH
Strong 1-yr.35

tricuspidata (Veitchi.) *Boston Ivy*
Rapid grower. It will cling to a brick wall and cover it rapidly; it is perfectly hardy. The brilliant scarlet autumn coloring makes it one of the most valuable wall covers. Grows well mingling with evergreen English varieties. EACH
2-yr.50
Heavy 2-yr.75
3-yr. 1.00

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. *Dutchmans-pipe*
Large, round leaves covering each other like shingles. Very desirable where a heavy screen is wanted. The flowers resemble a pipe. EACH \$1.00



BIGNONIA radicans. *Trumpet Vine*
Graceful foliage; blooms abundantly with large orange-scarlet flowers in July and August. Each \$1.25

Bittersweet. See CELASTRUS scandens.

CELASTRUS scandens, *American Bittersweet.*
Rapid grower. The bright orange seed pods, disclosing their scarlet seeds, are most interesting; they will retain their color on cut and dried branches.

Strong 4-yr. \$2.50
Strong 6-yr. 3.50

Chinese Matrimony Vine.
See *LYCIUM Chinense*.

CLEMATIS.

There are no more beautiful climbing plants than Clematis, they should be planted in every garden. The large flowering varieties excel in pure, striking colors, while the small flowered varieties combine elegance and fragrance. They will grow in any loose fertile well drained soil and prefer a sunny location.

Duchess of Edinburgh.

Double white, large flowers, sweet scented and very free; the best double white. Flowers in summer. EACH
Strong 2-yr. \$1.25

Henry.

Pure white large flowers, summer and autumn flowering. EACH
Strong 2-yr. \$1.25

Jackmani.

One of the very best of the large flowering Clematis. The flowers are large, and of a deep violet purple color and bloom constantly from July to early autumn in great profusion. EACH

Strong 2-yr. \$1.25

Mrs. Charles Malmo.

Exceptionally large blue-lavender flowers borne in profusion on strong growing vines. The foliage is very large. EACH

Strong 2-yr. \$2.50

Ramona.

Very well shaped large flowers, light blue and very free blooming. EACH

Strong 2-yr. \$1.25

montana.

Flowers with an abundance of Anemone-like white flowers in spring. EACH

Strong plants from pots75

Field grown 1.25

— rubra.

Similar to the preceding, the flowers, however, are delicate pink. EACH

From pots75

Large field grown 1.50

paniculata.

A very rapid grower and profuse bloomer with deliciously sweet smelling flowers in September.

EACH

From pots75

Large field grown 1.50

EUONYMUS radicans.

A trailing vine with small evergreen green leaves. Will grow several feet high if given support; it is self-clinging. EACH

Strong 1 to 2-yr.35

Strong 2 to 3-yr.75

— argenteo-marginatus.

Similar to preceding but with silver variegated foliage. EACH

Strong 1 to 2-yr.35

Strong 2 to 3 yr. 1.00

HEDERA helix.

English Ivy

The popular, well known English Ivy; it is self-clinging and will cover walls and trellises, tree trunks, etc., with a dense, green screen. EACH

2½ in. pots, per

100 \$15.00 25

3 to 4 ft. 1.50

5 to 6 ft. 2.50

— aureo-marginata.

Golden variegated foliage

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00

2 to 3 ft. 1.50



CLEMATIS *paniculata*

HEDERA helix conglomerata.	<i>Bunchleaf English Ivy</i>
Very dense foliage, leaves overlapping each other. The growth is exceedingly slow.	EACH
2½ in. pots .....	.35
Strong 2-yr. ....	.75

— <i>dentata.</i>	<i>Giant English Ivy</i>
A variety with very large laurel-like leaves. Most desirable where evergreen effects are desired and where the common variety is not wanted.	EACH
6 ft.	\$2.00
— <i>digitata.</i>	

Small leaves marked with white veins; they are quite deeply cut, an interesting variety.	EACH
2½ pots per 100	\$17.50 .25
Large specimens to	2.50

— <i>palmata.</i>	
Similar to the preceding, but foliage turns purple in winter	EACH 1.50

Ivy, Boston. See *AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata.*

Ivy, English. See *HEDERA helix.*

JASMINUM nudiflorum.	<i>Winter Jasmine</i>
A winter flowering variety of <i>Jasminum</i> producing bright yellow flowers in very early spring. One of the earliest flowering vines.	EACH .75

— <i>officinale.</i>	<i>White Jasmine</i>
Very useful climber to cover walls or tree trunks; the flowers are white and deliciously fragrant.....	EACH .75

LONICERA japonica halliana.	<i>Hall Japanese Honeysuckle</i>
A strong grower retaining its foliage all through the winter. Its flowers open white and change to buff yellow. It is a constant bloomer	EACH .75

Specimens plants

1.50

— <i>periclymenum belgica.</i>	<i>Dutch Woodbine</i>
Very useful, early flowering climber blooming with reddish trumpets, yellow inside. They are very fragrant and bloom all summer.	EACH

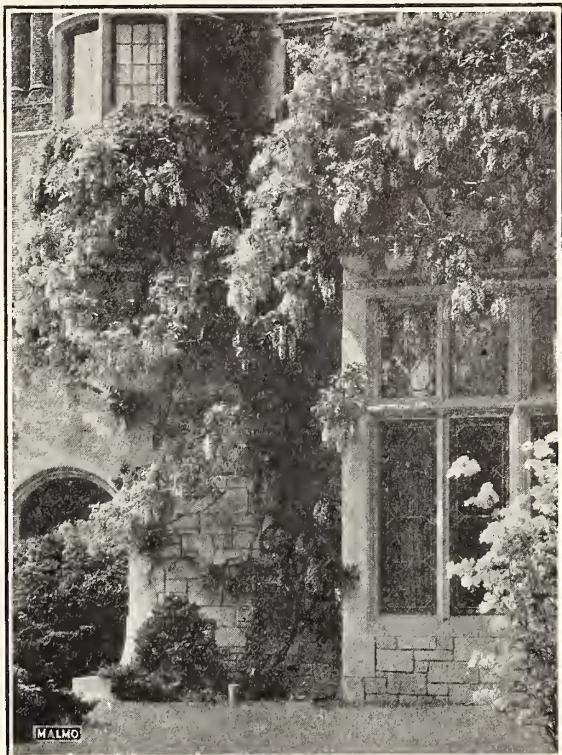
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50

LYCIUM chinense.	<i>Chinese Matrimony-Vine</i>
Hardy vine blooming from June to September. Shades ranging from pink to purple. In the fall the long slender branches are loaded with bright red berries.	EACH

4 to 5 ft. \$1.25

8 to 9 ft. 2.00

Matrimony-Vine, Chinese. See *LYCIUM chinense.*



WISTERIA

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum.

Lace Vine or Silver Fleecevine

Will grow twenty-five feet. Profusion of sprays of small white flowers tinted pink during the summer and autumn. A most desirable vine for pergola or porch. \$1.00

WISTERIA sinensis.

One of the finest climbers; it flowers in the early summer with long drooping racemes of dark lilac flowers. EACH

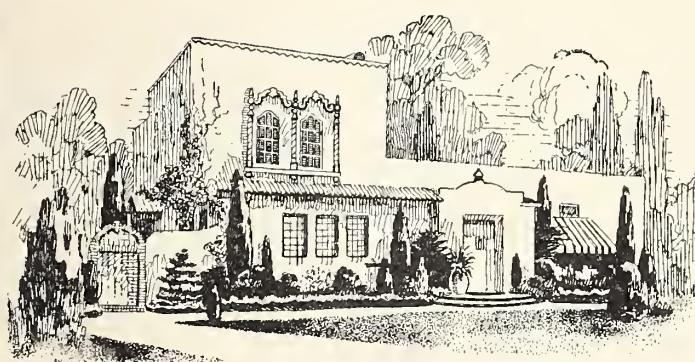
Strong 2-yr. grafts \$3.50

— *alba.* Similar to the preceding, but with white flowers. EACH

Strong 2-yr. grafts \$3.50

Multijuga and other varieties in all sizes, quotations on request.

MALMO'S Complete Landscape Service



Sketch by Malmo

FOR THE LANDSCAPING

— of —

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APARTMENT HOUSES

FACTORIES

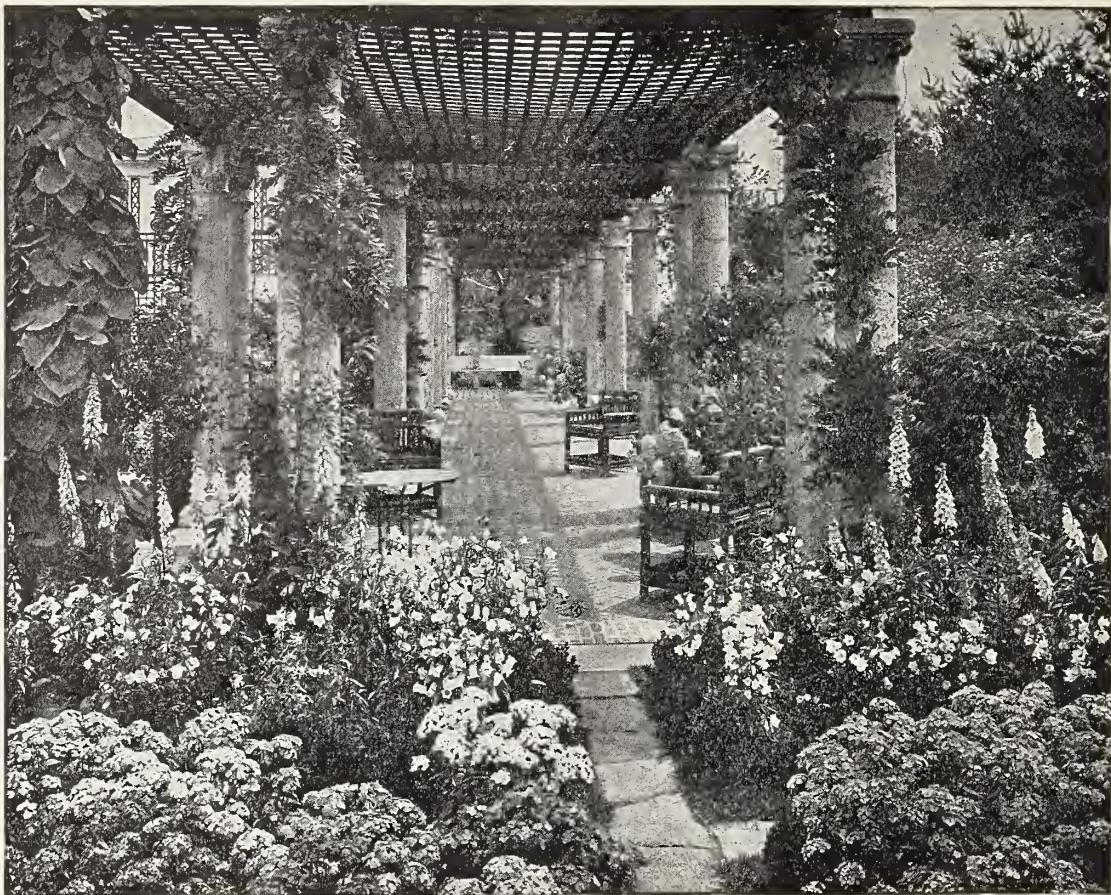
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—Photo by M. E. Hewitt.

MALMO'S PERENNIALS

☞ Varieties marked (R.) are suitable for use in Rockeries ☞

THE increasing popularity of this class of plants is due to the fact that they will survive the most severe weather and continue to flourish and give a profusion of bloom year after year with little attention.

In recent years many valuable new species have been brought from China and Thibet by E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum. Collectors for European firms have also introduced a number of new plants. In addition to the new species discovered by Collectors, valuable new varieties have been raised by crossing and hybridizing.

Each year we have many new varieties under trial in our nurseries and as soon as they have proved satisfactory they are included in our list in place of the older varieties which are then discarded.

The best way to use Hardy Herbaceous Perennials is in the herbaceous border. Where there is room, the border is an ideal front for a background of shrubbery and should be of undulating outline, varying in widths from six to ten feet. This width will give room for good size groups of a great variety of perennials and in it space can be left for annual flowers and bulbs if desired.

You are invited to visit our nurseries at intervals during the summer to see our collection of these plants in bloom.

No branch of gardening is more fascinating than the Rock Garden and no climate is better suited to rockery plants than that of the Pacific Northwest.

We have a large collection of Rockery and Alpine plants, are constantly adding to it, and we aim to maintain it as one of the most complete collections in the United States.

We list strong growing, free flowering Rock plants suitable for rough retaining walls and plants of mossy growth for flagstone paths, plants for dry and sunny as well as for damp and shady situations.

PRICES—Perennials

Listed 20c ea., \$2.00 per dz. (one kind) \$15.00 per 100

Listed 25c ea., 2.50 per dz. (one kind) 18.00 per 100

Listed 35c ea., 3.50 per dz. (one kind) 25.00 per 100

Listed 50c ea., 5.00 per dz. (one kind) 40.00 per 100

ACAENA glauca (R.) 2 to 6 in. June. New Zealand Bur

Attractive blue foliage and sprawling branches; effective between stepping stones. Each 25c
microphylla, (R.) 2 to 6 in. June.

Foliage bright green. Each 25c

ACHILLEA ageratifolia. See ANTHEMIS aizoon.

ACHILLEA argentea (R.) May June.

Silvery foliage, white flower heads. Each 25c
ptarmica flore plena. "The Pearl" 2 ft. June-October.

Double pure white flowers; fine for cutting. Each 20c
tomentosa (R.) 10 in. June-August.

Neat foliage, yellow flower heads. Each 25c

ACONITUM. Monks' Hood

Tall, bold spikes of blue hood shaped flowers. The roots are poisonous.

Fisher. 2 ft. September.

Medium blue. Each 35c

Napellus. 3 ft. June-July.

Deep blue. Each 35c

bicolor. 3 ft. July.

Blue and White. Each 35c

Spark's variety. 4 to 5 ft. July-August.

Very deep blue. Each 35c

Wilsoni. 5 to 6 ft. September.

Violet blue. Each 50c

AETHIONEMA persicum (R.)	10 in. May to July.
Shrubby plant with soft blue foliage; delicate pink flowers in spring.	Each 50c
Walkeri. 2 ft. June-September.	
An improved variety of coronaria, with flowers a little larger and of a better color.	Each 20c
AJUGA reptans Brockbanki (R.)	6 in. May.
Fast spreading creeper with dark red leaves, especially beautiful in winter; spikes of bloom, dark blue. Likes shade.	Each 20c
ALTHEA. See Hollyhock.	
Alum Root. See HEUCHERA.	
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (R.)	10 in. April-June.
Broad masses of yellow bloom.	Each 20c
ANCHUSA myosotidiflora (R.)	15 in. April-May.
The dainty sprays of blue forget-me-not flowers rise from a central tuft of large heart-shaped leaves. From 2½-inch pots.	Each 50c
ANDROSACE carnea Laggeri (R.)	2 to 6 in. April-May.
Tufts of needle-like bright green leaves, from which rise pink flowers with a golden eye. From 2-inch pots.	Each \$1.25
lanuginosa (R.)	2 to 6 in. May-October.
Trailing silver woolly foliage with pink lavender blossoms in a small head. 2-inch pots.	Each 50c
sarmentosa (R.)	2 to 6 in. May.
Woolly rosettes that hug the ground from which arise pink flowers.	Each 50c
ANEMONE japonica.	<i>Japanese Wind Flower</i>
Shade loving plants flowering from September to mid-November; excellent for cutting.	
— Honorine Joubert. 2½ ft. September-November.	
Single White	Each 25c
— heupensis. 2 ft. August-November.	
An early flowering variety; flowers pink.	Each 35c
— Prinace Heinrich. 2½ ft. October-November.	
Large deep rose flowers.	Each 25c
— Queen Charlotte. 3 ft. October-November.	
Flowers semi-double pink.	Each 25c
— rubra. 2½ ft. October-November.	
Beautiful rosy-red flowers.	Each 25c
— Whirlwind. 3 ft. October-November.	
Flowers white and semi-double.	Each 25c
montana (R.)	10 in. April-May.
Dwarf; the flowers are very dark blue.	Each 50c
pratensis (R.)	10 in. April-May.
A form of the above, with nodding blossoms.	Each 50c
ANTHEMIS aizoon.	5 in. May-June.
Masses of low silver-grey rosettes; an abundance of white daisy like flowers.	Each 35c
AQUILÉGIA.	<i>Columbine</i>
The daintiest of our outdoor flowers for cutting; beautiful in habit, color and form.	
alpina (R.)	12 in. May-June.
Large blue flowers.	Each 20c
chrysanthia.	2 to 3 ft. May-August.
One of the finest hardy perennials for the border; flowers waxy yellow and long spurred.	Each 20c
coerulea (R.)	12 in. May-June.
One of the loveliest of all Columbines; flowers blue.	Each 25c
glandulosa major (R.)	12 in. May-June.
A beautiful dwarf blue variety for the rockery. Each 50c	
Mrs. Scott Elliott's hybrids.	3 ft. May-June.
Selected mixed shades; extra long spurs.	Each 25c
pyrenaica (R.)	6 in. June-July.
Clumps of dark green leaves; flowers dark blue and on short stems. Rare.	Each 50c
Rose Queen.	2 to 3 in. May-June.
Long spurred; flowers rose.	Each 25c
ARABIS albida (R.)	6 in. April and May.
<i>Snow on the Mountain</i>	
One of the earliest spring flowers, producing a dense mass of white bloom; unequalled for rockeries or for edging.	Each 20c
— flore pleno (R.)	6 in. April-May.
The double form of the above.	Each 25c
— variegata (R.)	6 in. April.
The golden variegated foliage makes this plant attractive summer and winter.	Each 25c



CAMPANULA pusilla alba—for Rockery

ARABIS albida aubrietioides (R.)	6 in. April.
This variety has lilac pink blossoms.	Each 35c
rosea (R.)	6 in. April.
Dainty sprays of rose colored flowers.	Each 35c
ARENARIA balearica (R.)	2 in. July-August.
A beautiful lacy, perfectly flat carpeter; prefers a moist shady spot; wee white blossoms.	Each 20c
montana (R.)	8 in. June-July.
Does well in full sun; white flowers an inch across.	Each 20c
ARMERIA.	<i>Sea Pink or Thrift</i>
caespitosa (R.)	6 in. May.
A tight tuft of foliage on which sit the almost stemless pale pink flowers. 2½-inch pots.	Each 75c
formosa.	12 in. May-June.
Rosy pink.	Each 20c
Laucheana (R.)	6 in. June-August.
Crimson.	Each 25c
maritima (R.)	6 in. May-June.
The most popular pink variety.	Each 25c
ARNICA montana (R.)	10 in. May.
A high alpine with rich orange flowers; requires moist peaty soil in sun.	Each 25c
ARTEMISIA lactiflora.	4 ft. August-September.
Panicles of fragrant creamy white feathery blossoms resembling an Atilbe. Fine for cutting.	Each 25c
ASPHODELINE lutea.	3 ft. July. <i>King's Spear</i>
Curious bluish octopus-like foliage. Long spikes of fragrant yellow flowers.	Each 25c
ASTER acris.	2 ft. August.
Masses of small violet-blue flowers.	Each 25c
alpinus (R.)	8 in. May-June.
Large blue flowers with yellow centers.	Each 25c
— Goliath (R.)	8 in. May-June.
This is an exceptionally beautiful form with larger flowers.	Each 35c
yunnanensis (R.)	12 in. May-June.
A compact tuft of leaves from which rise an abundance of erect stems in spring; large clear blue flowers. Each 35c	
ASTERS, Fall Blooming.	<i>Michaelmas Daisies</i>
Showy fall blooming perennials, valuable for cut flowers and for the perennial border when most other flowers are past their best.	
Amos Perry.	4 ft. September-October.
Pink flowers.	Each 25c
Barr's Pink.	3½ ft. September.
Recently introduced. Very free flowering; a beautiful rose-pink.	Each 50c



CENTAUREA dealbata

Little Dot.

Button; rich mahogany crimson. Each 20c

Mrs. W. E. Buckingham.

Single, salmon pink. Each 20c

Mrs. H. Harrison.

Medium size; blush pink. Each 20c

Mrs. Phillips.

Medium height; single pink. Each 20c

October Gold.

Large; one of the best yellows. Each 20c

Ouray.

Heavy bloomer; deep reddish bronze. Each 20c

Ruth.

Pompom; claret red. Each 20c

Skibo.

Button; yellow. Each 20c

Uvalda.

Large, early white. Each 20c

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. *Shasta Daisy*

All the Shasta Daisies produce an abundance of white flowers suitable for cutting.

— Elder's Early. 2 ft. May.

The earliest of all the Shasta Daisies. Each 25c

— Fluffy Ruffles. 2 ft. July-October.

New. Semi-double fringed. This never spreads like the old variety, but makes tidy compact plants. Each 50c

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum Fluffy Ruffles
(Shasta Daisy)

CHRYSANTHEMUM —

Bright Eyes.

Button; blush white, orange center. Each 20c

Bronze Queen.

Even shade of golden bronze. Each 20c

Chrysolora.

Fine large, late yellow. Each 20c

Firelight.

Large, early, bright red. Each 20c

La Garonne.

Rose and buff, early. Each 20c

Lillian Doty.

Large, fine, late pink. Each 20c

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum King Edward. 2 to 3 ft. July-August.

A very fine large form of the Shasta Daisy. Each 20c

— Westralia. 3 ft. June.

An improved variety with large flowers. Each 20c

COREOPSIS.

lanceolata grandiflora. 3 ft. June-September.

Valuable border plant; rich golden yellow. Each 20c

CORYDALIS cheilanthifolia. 8 in. August-September.

Lacy fern-like foliage; particularly lovely in winter; small spikes of yellow bloom. Each 25c

CRUCIANELLA stylosa (R.) 6 in. August-September.

Fine trailing foliage and heads of bright pink bloom somewhat resembling Daphne cneorum. Each 20c

Daisy. BELLIS perennis & CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum

Day Lily. See Hemerocallis.

DELPHINIUM Belladonna. 3½ ft. June-October.

Larkspur

Blossoms all summer if seed pods are kept picked off; beautiful medium blue. Each 25c

Bellamsum. 3 ft. June-October.

Brilliant deep blue. Each 25c

cardinale. 3 ft. June-October.

Bright red. Each 25c

— chinense Azure Fairy (R.) 1½ ft. July-August.

Brilliant blue. Each 25c



DELPHINIUM—Wrexham Hybrids

— Blue Butterfly (R.) 1½ ft. July-August.

Color deeper than Azure Fairy. Each 25c

Gold Medal Hybrids. 4 to 5 ft. June-October.

A lovely strain of double and semi-double flowers on long spikes. All shades of blue. Each 25c

Wrexham Gold Medal Hybrids. 5 to 6 ft. June-October.

This is a famous strain of very fine hybrids, mixed shades, strong plants. Each 50c

nudicaule (R.) 1½ ft. July-August.

Dainty sprays of orange scarlet blossoms. Each 25c

DIANTHUS barbatus.

— Newport Pink. 1 ft. May-June.
A beautiful shade of salmon pink. Each 25c
— Scarlet Beauty. 1 ft. May-June.
An especially brilliant red shade. Each 25c
— Mixed Colors Each 20c
Alwoodi. 12 in. June-October.
A new race hybridized with the border carnations; perfectly hardy and in bloom continuously from early spring until late in the autumn. The flowers are much larger than the old type of Hardy Pinks and are borne on long stems suitable for cutting. Deliciously clove scented, mixed colors. Each 25c



DIGITALIS gloxinaeflora (Foxglove)

caesius (R.) 6 in. May.

Forms an evergreen cushion of bluish foliage from which spring the fragrant rose-colored flowers. Each 20c

— arvernensis (R.) 6 in. May.

A minute and compact hummock of blue-grey foliage; with pink foliage on four-inch stems. Each 35c

deltoides Brilliant (R.) 6 in. July.

The bright green foliage is literally covered with tiny flowers of a gorgeous rosy-crimson color. Each 25c

— Major Stearns (R.) 6 in. July.

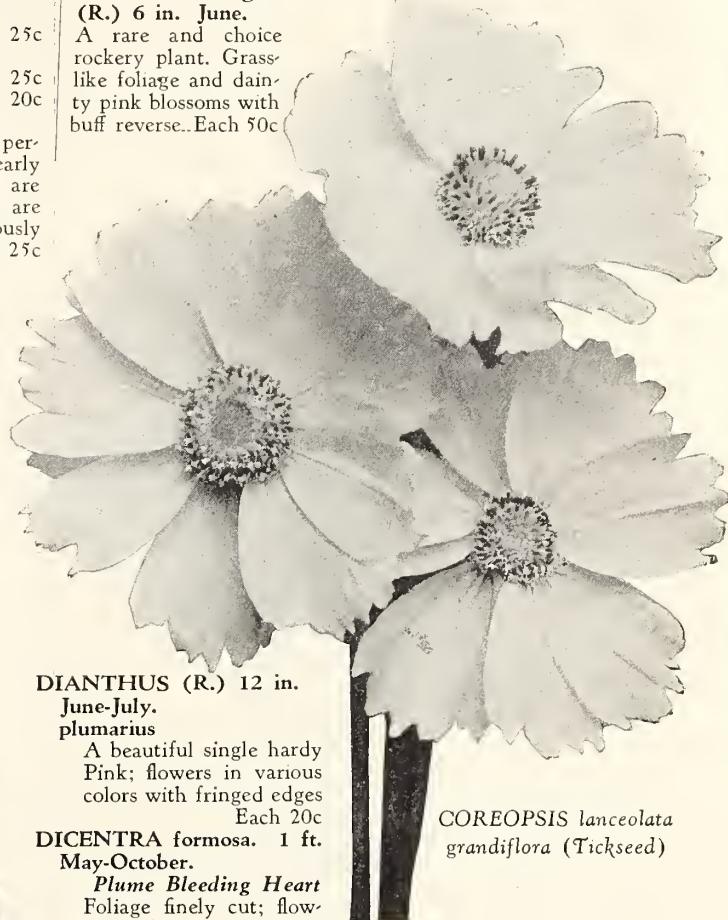
The same habit as the preceding but the flowers are exceptionally brilliant. Each 25c

graniticus (R.) 6 in. June-October.

Somewhat like the preceding, but blooms over a longer period. Covered practically all summer with bright rose-colored flowers. Each 25c

Sweet William**DIANTHUS neglectus****(R.) 6 in. June.**

A rare and choice rockery plant. Grass-like foliage and dainty pink blossoms with buff reverse. Each 50c

**DIANTHUS (R.) 12 in.****June-July.
plumarius**

A beautiful single hardy Pink; flowers in various colors with fringed edges
Each 20c

**DICENTRA formosa. 1 ft.
May-October.**

Plume Bleeding Heart
Foliage finely cut; flowers pink. Each 25c

spectabilis. 3 ft. April-June. *Bleeding Heart*

An old-fashioned favorite with long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers. Each 35c

DIGITALIS. *gloxinaeflora.* 4 to 5 ft. May-June. *Foxglove*

This is a finely spotted form of the ordinary Foxglove; white, purple and rose. Each 20c

Shirley hybrids. 4 to 5 ft. May-June.

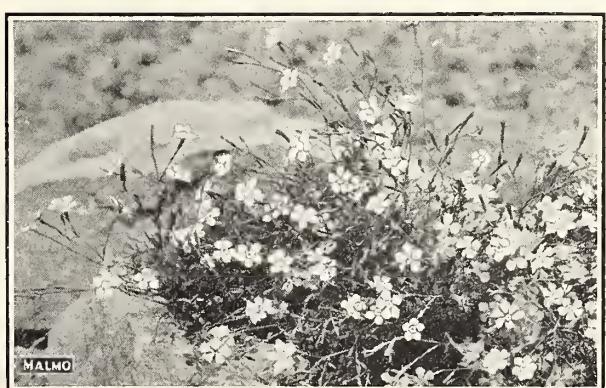
This is an especially tall large blossomed strain; colors white, purple and rose. Each 20c

DORONICUM caucasicum. 3½ ft. May-June.

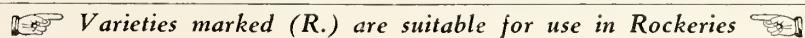
Large yellow daisy-like flowers. Each 35c

DOUGLASIA Vitaliana (R.) 2 to 3 in. June.

A minute tight hummock of foliage surmounted with yellow flowers. 2-inch pots. Each 75c



DIANTHUS deltoides Brilliant. (Maiden Pink)

 Varieties marked (R.) are suitable for use in Rockeries



GAILLARDIA grandiflora

DRABA olympica. (R.) 3 in. May.

Tight rosettes of foliage with yellow blossoms in early spring. Each 50c
repens (R.) 4 to 6 in. May.

A green leafy species with little runners and yellow blossoms. Each 50c

ERICA. See *Heaths*.

ERIGERON glaucus (R.) 8 in. June-July.

Whorls of bright green leaves topped with big pink, or lavender daisies. Each 35c
speciosus The Quakeress. 2 ft. June-August.

Considered one of the best border perennials. Soft lavender daisy-like flowers. Each 35c

ERINUS alpinus (R.) 4 in. May-June.

A round tuft of foliage with small scalloped leaves; a glowing mass of rosy carmine flowers. Each 25c

ERIOPHYLLUM lanatum (R.) 12 in. June-September.

Finely cut grey foliage and yellow daisy-like flowers. Needs poor soil. Each 20c

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. 3 ft. August. *Sea Holly*

The foliage and thistle-like heads are bright blue. Each 35c

planum. 4 ft. August

Steel blue heads. Each 25c

ERTHYRAEA Massoni (R.) 3 to 5 in. July-August.

Erythraea diffusa

Small evergreen foliage on sprawling stems with pink flowers. Sometimes called pink Gentian. Each 35c

EULALIA. See *MISCANTHUS*.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. 3 ft. August-September.

A strong growing border plant with small white flowers in heads. Each 20c

coelastinum. 2 in. September-October. *Hardy Ageratum*

Loose heads of lavender blue flowers. Each 25c

False Dragon Head. See *PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana*.

Feather Grass. See *STIPA pennata*.

FILIPENDULA hexapetala flore pleno. 2 ft. June.

Pretty fern-like foliage and small double white blossoms. Each 35c

Ulmaria flore pleno. 3 ft. June. *Spirea Ulmaria*.

A fine border plant with attractive foliage and long feathery panicles of double creamy flowers. Each 35c

Flax. See *LINUM*.

Forget-Me-Not. See *MYOSOTIS*.

Foxglove. See *DIGITALIS*.

FUCHSIA Riccartoni. 3 ft. June-October.

Dark bronzy green foliage; flowers bright scarlet. Each 25c

FUNKIA subcordata *grandiflora*. 2 ft. August-September.

Fragrant white flowers, beautiful foliage. Each 35c

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. 2 ft. June-October.

Blanket Flower

Daisy-like flowers with gorgeous colorings. The petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion. Each 20c

Portola. 2 ft. July-October.

The rays of the flowers are of a rich crimson color, tipped yellow. Root divisions only. Each 35c

GALIUM Mollugo. 1½ ft. July-August.

Dainty sprays of minute cream-colored blossoms. Each 20c

GENTIANA acaulis (R.) 2 in. May.

The dense evergreen mats of green leaves are studded with huge brilliant blue trumpets. Each \$1.00

Farreri (R.) 3 in. September-October.

Grass-like spreading clumps with large trumpets of robin's egg blue. Each 75c

septemfida (R.) 9 in. July-October.

A beautiful species with erect heads of sapphire blue flowers, white toward center. Each 75c

sino-ornata (R.) 6 in. September-October.

Very beautiful; trailing stems bearing large trumpets of deep blue flowers. Each 75c

GEUM bulgaricum. 1½

ft. June-July.

Leaves dark green; flowers large orange yellow. Each 50c

Heldreichi (R.) 10

in. June-July.

Flowers single orange. Each 25c

Lady Stratheden. 1½

ft. July-September.

Showy double golden yellow blooms. Each 25c

Mrs. Bradshaw. 1½

ft. July-September.

Double brilliant scarlet. Each 25c

sibericum (R.) 10 in.

June-July.

Large coppery-scarlet flowers. Each 50c

Globe Flower. See

TROLLIUS europaeus.

GLOBULARIA trichosantha (R.) 10 in.

May-June.

Neat leafy clump; 10-inch stems bearing steely blue flowers. Each 25c

Golden Rod. See *SOLIDAGO* *Golden Wings*.

GORMANIA Watsoni

(R.) 6 in. July.

Somewhat resembles a Sedum with rosettes of large fleshy leaves and heads of soft cream colored flowers. Each 50c

HOLLYHOCK *althea rosea*
(Double)

GYNERIUM <i>argenteum</i> . 8 ft. September-October.	
	<i>Pampas Grass</i>
Forms a large graceful fountain-like clump and in the late summer sends up tall silvery plumes.	Each 50c
GYPSOPHILA <i>paniculata</i> . 3 ft. July. <i>Baby's Breath</i>	
An airy mass of delicate misty bloom. May be dried for winter bouquets.	Each 25c
— <i>Bristol Fairy</i> . 3 ft. July.	
A recently introduced double flowering variety in which the bloom is much larger and much more double than any other.	Each 60c
— <i>flore pleno</i> . 3 ft. July.	
Double, with larger flowers than the single variety.	Each 50c
<i>repens rosea</i> (R.) 6 in. June.	
Evergreen mats of pretty foliage with rose pink flowers.	Each 35c

HELENIUM <i>autumnale superbum</i> . 5 to 6 ft. Sept.-Oct.	
Golden yellow daisy-like flowers.	Each 25c
<i>pumilum magnificum</i> . 2 ft. June-September.	
Yellow flowers in profusion.	Each 25c
<i>Riverton Gem</i> . 3½ ft. August-September.	
Old gold; with brick red streaks, very showy.	Each 25c

HELIANTHEMUM <i>mutable</i> (R.) 8 in. June-July.	<i>Sun Rose</i>
Evergreen plants flowering throughout the summer in brilliant colors; good for dry sunny situations, or for rock work. Single yellow, pink, orange, white or double red.	Each 25c

HELIANTHUS <i>multiflorus flore pleno</i> . 4 to 5 ft. August.	
Large golden yellow flowers.	Each 25c

HELIOPSIS <i>Pitcheriana</i> . 4 ft. August-September.	
A single orange yellow daisy-like flower, very reliable and free flowering.	Each 25c

HELLEBORUS <i>atropurpureus</i> . 15 in. December-January.	
This is one of the earliest flowers of the year. Purple-brown shades.	Each 50c

HEMEROCALLIS <i>aurantiaca major</i> . 3 ft. June-July.	
Sweet scented flowers; deep orange color.	Each 25c

<i>flava</i> . 2½ to 3 ft. June-July. <i>Yellow Day Lily</i>	
The best known variety. Very fragrant deep lemon-yellow flowers.	Each 25c

<i>Thunbergi</i> . 4 ft. July.	
The latest to flower; rich butter-cup yellow.	Each 25c

HERNIARIA <i>glabra</i> (R.) 3 in. June.	
Makes a dense mass of mossy foliage, which turns to a deep bronzy red in winter. Fine between stepping stones.	Each 25c

HEUCHERA . 1½ ft. <i>Alum Root or Coral Bells</i>	
Tufts of evergreen heart-shaped leaves; slender stems bearing small bell-shaped flowers in panicles, giving a delicate and airy effect.	

<i>brizoides</i> (R.) 1½ ft. May-June.	
Pink, very floriferous.	Each 25c

<i>Sanguinea splendens</i> . 1½ ft. May-June	
Bright crimson.	Each 25c

HYPERICUM *polyphyllum*

Varieties marked (R.) are suitable for use in Rockeries

See also Broad-leaved Evergreens for other Hypericums.



GEUM—Mrs. Bradshaw

HIBISCUS <i>Moscheutos Crimson Eye</i> . 4 to 6 ft. Aug.-Sept.	
Flowers of immense size, pure white with a large crimson spot at the base of each petal. Valuable for moist ground.	Each 25c

HOLLYHOCK <i>Colorado Sunset</i> . 5 to 6 ft. July-August.	<i>Althea</i>
A new break in this popular plant, the color ranging through the pink tinted copper shades.	Each 20c

<i>Lilac Beauty</i> . 5 to 6 ft. July-August.	
An unusual shade, somewhat approaching Chinese violet.	Each 20c

<i>Newport Pink</i> . 5 to 6 ft. July-August.	
A beautiful double flower in a very fine shade of soft pink.	Each 20c

<i>Double strain</i> . 5 to 6 ft. July-August.	
In the following shades: Apple blossom, red, rose, salmon, yellow.	Each 20c

<i>Single strain</i> . 5 to 6 ft. July-August.	
Red, white, or pink.	Each 20c

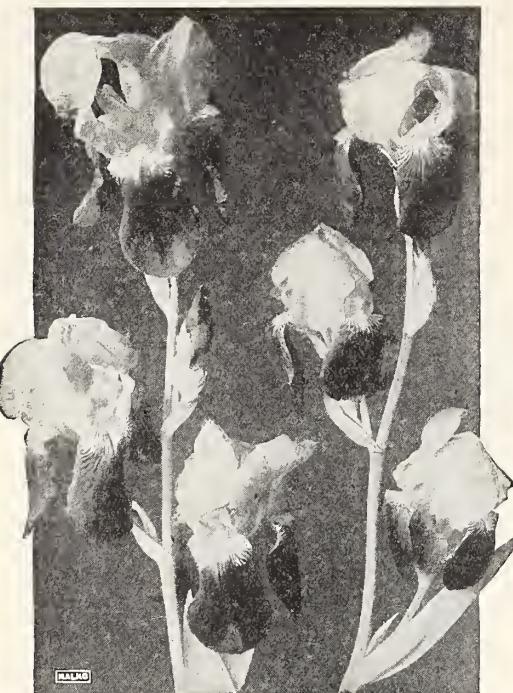
HOUSTONIA <i>serpyllifolia</i> (R.) 3 in. July-September.	
An exquisite little rockery plant with lacy creeping foliage and waxy four-petaled stars of a delightful blue.	Each 25c

HUTCHINSIA <i>alpina</i> (R.) 4 in. May.	
A dwarf clump of feathery foliage surmounted with little masses of white flowers looking like snow.	Each 20c

HYPERICUM <i>fragile</i> (R.) 6 in. June-July.	
One of the beautiful creepers for the rockery; flowers pale yellow.	Each 35c

<i>olympicum</i> (R.) 6 in. June-September.	
Creeping habit; blooming particularly free.	Each 25c

<i>polyphyllum</i> (R.) 6 in. June-September.	
Resembles the preceding; the flowers are yellow.	Each 25c



IRIS germanica—(German Iris)

IBERIS *correaefolia* (R.) 6 in. May-June. *Candytuft*
Makes an excellent plant for the rockery. Foliage evergreen; flowers a beautiful white. Each 25c

gibraltarica (R.) 6 to 10 in. May-June.

A showy species with white flowers slightly tinged rose or lavender. Each 25c

sempervirens (R.) 9 to 12 in. April-May.

Innumerable heads of pure white flowers. Each 25c

INCARVILLEA *Delavayi*. 1½ to 2 ft. June-July.

An exceptionally beautiful plant which is little known. Large rich rose-pink gloxinia-like flowers in a large cluster at the end of a long stem. Each 25c

INULA *ensifolia* (R.) 8 in. July-August. *Fleabane*
Compact bushy little rock plants with yellow daisy-like flowers. Each 25c

IRIS *germanica*. 2½ ft. May-June. *German Iris*
Popularly known as Flag Lilies or Fleur-de-Lis; are hardy, easily grown, free-flowering, drought-resisting and many of them fine for cut flowers. German Iris can be planted all the year around; the following list comprises the best and most popular varieties:

— **Ambassadeur.**

A recent addition to this class. Strong growing with large flowers; Standards, reddish-violet; Falls, maroon and purple. Each 50c

— **Blue Jay.**

Standards, bright, clear blue; Falls, intense dark blue. Each 25c

— **Caprice.**

Standards, rosy red; Falls, deeper rose red. Each 25c

— **Celeste.**

Standards and Falls, pale azure blue. Each 25c

— **Doctor Bernice.**

Standards, coppery bronze, falls velvet crimson. Each 25c

— **Her Majesty.**

Standards, rose pink; Falls, bright crimson. Each 25c

— **Juniata.**

A clear violet blue; one of the best. Each 25c

— **Lent A. Williamson.**

Standards, soft lavender-violet; Falls, velvety royal purple. One of the finest. Each 50c

— **Lohengrin.**

Standards, light mauve; Falls, violet. Large handsome foliage and flowers. Each 25c

IRIS *germanica* *Lord of June*. 3 to 4 ft.

Standards, lavender-blue; Falls, deep blue; a very large, handsome Iris. Each 75c

— **Loreley.**

Standards, light yellow, Falls, ultra-marine blue bordered cream. Each 25c

— **Mithras.**

Standards light yellow, Falls brilliant wine-red, with narrow border of deep yellow; excellent. Each 25c

— **Opera.**

Standards, coppery brown; Falls, purple-violet; very dark and velvety. Each 50c

— **Pallida Dalmatica.**

This is still one of the most attractive and satisfactory all around varieties, with flowers of large size. Both Standards and Falls are clear lavender. Each 35c

— **Rhein Nixe.**

Standards, white; Falls, rich violet-blue with distinct white margin. Each 25c

IRIS *Kaempferi*. 3 to 4 ft.

Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris has a combination of colors, form and beauty far excelling any other type. The stately flowers, if grown under favorable conditions, will often attain ten inches in diameter. The blooms appear in June and July and come in a beautiful array of colors; white, lavender, blue, red and purple, many of which with yellow at the base of the petals, forming a bright yellow throat. The plants thrive best in a rich moist soil. They may be planted any time when out of bloom.

— **Beauty.**

Six-petaled, light lilac-blue, penciled purple. Each 35c

— **Butterfly.**

Six-petaled, lavender shaded darker purple. Each 35c

— **Distinction.**

Single, lavender shaded to red penciled light blue. Each 25c

— **Fairy.**

Six-petaled, very large, purple with white veins. Each 35c

— **Mikado.**

Six-petaled, large dark purple, sprinkled with lavender. Each 35c

— **Paragon.**

Six-petaled, pure white, very large and handsome. Each 35c

— **Queen of the Iris.**

Six-petaled, white, edged with rose-lavender. Each 35c

— **Royal Purple.**

Six-petaled, large rich velvety purple penciled deep blue. Each 35c

— **Sensation.**

Single; reddish purple on white background. Each 35c

— **Silver Cloud.**

Single, very large white, shaded lavender. Each 35c

— **White Lady.**

Single, pure white. Each 35c

— **Mixed.**

All colors. Each 25c

Iris various:

pseudacorus, 3 to 4 ft. June.

Yellow Flag Iris

A tall growing, heavy foliaged Iris of bright yellow, medium sized flowers. Grows well in water or in moist or marshy places or along the water's edge. Each 25c

siberica. 3 ft. May-June.

Siberian Iris

Purple blue, very free flowering and vigorous. Extra fine for waterside planting and for naturalizing. Each 35c

— **Perry's Blue.** 4 ft. May-June.

A recent addition to this class of Iris. A tall variety of a wonderful shade of clear blue. Each 50c

— **Snow Queen.** 3 ft. May-June.

A beautiful white. Each 25c

aphylla *Ditton's Purple* (R.) 10 in. May.

Dwarf masses of beautiful purple blooms in spring. Each 50c

cristata (R.) 6 in. May.

Very dwarf; lavender blue flowers. One of the loveliest of all for the rockery. Each 25c

pumila (R.) 4 to 5 in. March-April.

Rich royal purple. Each 25c

Jacob's Ladder. See **POLEMONIUM**.

JASIONE perenne (R.) 8 in. July-August.

Dwarf fluffy heads of lavender blue. Each 25c

Kansas Gayfeather. See **LIATRIS pycnostachya**.

KNIPHOFIA uvaria *hybrida*. 3½ ft. August-November.

Tall spikes of orange and scarlet blooms. Each 25c

— *Pfitzeri*. 3 to 4 ft. August-November.

A superior free flowering variety; bright orange scarlet spikes. Each 35c

Larkspur. See **Delphinium**.

LATHYRUS.

Perennial Sweet Pea

A rampant grower, a good trellis plant, and adapted to wild rough places.

latifolius. 4 to 5 ft. June-October.

Large deep red flowers in a constant succession of bloom. Each 25c

— *Pink Beauty*. 4 to 5 ft. June-October.

Clusters of shell pink flowers. Each 25c

LAVANDULA vera nana. 10 in. August-October.

Dwarf; with short dense spike of dark purple flowers; suitable for borders. Each 25c

vera. 1½ ft. August-October.

True Lavender

Grey foliage and purple flowers. Each 25c

Lavender, True. See **LAVANDULA vera**.

Lemon Lily. See **HEMEROCALLIS**.

LEWISIA rediviva (R.) 3 to 4 in. June-August.

Bitter Root

A choice native plant needing perfect drainage, sunny position and careful watering while in flower. Most desirable for rockeries; waxy white or rose colored flowers rising from rosettes of long thick leaves. Each 50c

Tweedyi (R.) 6 in.

Beautiful soft pink flowers. Each 50c

LIATRIS pycnostachya. 3 to 5 ft. July-August.

Kansas Gayfeather

Flower heads of rosy purple, in dense cylindrical spikes. Very choice. Each 25c

Lily of the Valley. See **CONVALLARIA**.

LINARIA alpina (R.) 6 in. August-September.

Pretty prostrate foliage with wee snap-dragons of purple or rose. Each 25c

LINUM flavum (R.) 1 ft. July-October.

Clear yellow flowers all summer. Each 25c

— *perenne*. 2 ft. June-October.

The plant is covered with a shower of dainty pale blue saucer-shaped flowers on graceful stems. Each 25c

LITHOSPERMUM prostratum *Heavenly Blue* (R.) 9 in.

July-September.

Intense blue flowers throughout the summer; makes a mat of evergreen foliage. Each 50c

LOBELIA cardinalis. 3 ft. July-September.

Rich cardinal red flowers. Each 25c

syphilitica. 3 ft. August-October.

Rich blue splashed with white. Each 25c

LOTUS corniculatus *flore peno* (R.) 6 in. June-October.

A creeping mat of clover-like leaves with red buds and double yellow flowers. Each 25c

LUPINUS arboreus. 3 to 6 ft. July-October. *Tree Lupine*

Beautiful yellow blossoms on stately spikes. Each 25c

polyphyllus albus. 3 ft. July.

Spikes of white showy flowers. Each 25c

— *atro-coeruleus*. 3 ft. July.

Brilliant blue. Each 25c

— *roseus*. 3 ft. July.

Soft rose pink darkening with age. Each 25c

LYCHNIS alpina (R.) 3 in. May-June.

Tight tufted leaves sending up heads of pink blossoms. Each 25c

Arkwrightii (R.) 10 in. June-July.

Large bright red flowers. Each 25c

chalcedonica. 3 ft. July-August. *Maltese Cross*

Brilliant scarlet flowers. Each 25c

viscaria splendens flore pleno (R.) 1 ft. May-June.

Double; bright rose flowers; a plant of compact growth; very desirable. Each 25c

LYSIMACHIA nummularia (R.) 3 in. May-June.

Creeping Jenny

A creeping plant with shiny leaves and small yellow flowers. Each 25c

Mallow. See **HIBISCUS**.



IRIS kaempferi—(Japanese Iris)

Meadow Rue. See **THALICTRUM**.

MEGASEA (R.) See **SAXIFRAGA**.

MENTHA piperita. 1 ft. July.

Peppermint

The well known garden mint. Each 25c

Requieni (R.) 4 in. June.

Farrer calls this "a microscopic Jewel." It forms little creeping mats and has very fragrant foliage.... Each 25c

MICHAELMAS DAISIES. See **Asters, Hardy**.

MISCANTHUS gracillimus. 6 to 7 ft. Sept. *Japan Rush*

A hardy grass of a very graceful habit; has very narrow foliage of bright green. Each 25c

sinensis. 6 to 7 ft. September.

A hardy ornamental grass; has long narrow blades. Flowers with attractive plumes. Each 25c

— *variegatus*. 6 to 7 ft. September.

Similar to the above but the blades are striped green and white. Each 25c

— *Zebrinus*. 6 to 7 ft. September

Zebra Grass

Another very ornamental hardy grass with long blades marked with broad yellow bands across the leaves. All these grasses are very adaptable to planting on margins of lakes or pools. Each 25c

Monk's Hood. See **ACONITUM**.

MYOSOTIS palustris *semperflorens* (R.) 12 in.

May-August

The well known perennial Forget-me-not. Beautiful blue blossoms; prefers a moist location for continued flowering. Each 20c

NEPETA Mussini (R.) 15 in. May-August.

Attractive greyish foliage and lavender flowers. Each 20c

OENOTHERA fruticosa *Youngi*. 2 ft. June-August.

Evening Primrose

Lemon yellow flowers produced in great abundance. Each 25c

OXALIS floribunda (R.) 6 in. July-August.

Bright pink flowers and pretty shamrock-like foliage. Perfectly hardy. Each 25c

Pampas Grass. See **GYNERIUM**.

Painted Daisy. See **PYRETHRUM**.

PAPAVER *orientale*—(Oriental Poppy)PAPAVER *nudicaule* (R.) 1 ft. May-August.

<i>Iceland Poppy</i>	
Beautiful flowers in orange and yellow.	Each 25c
<i>Oriental Poppy</i>	
<i>orientale</i> . 3 ft. June.	
Bright red flowers.	Each 25c
— Mrs. Perry. 3 ft. June.	
Free flowering salmon-rose.	Each 35c
— Princess Victoria Louise. 3 ft. June.	
Flowers a soft salmon-rose.	Each 35c
— Royal Scarlet. 3 ft. June.	
A brilliant red.	Each 35c

PENTSTEMON *barbatus* Torreyi. 3 to 4 ft. July.

A very interesting and little known perennial throws up tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers from a thick flat clump of foliage.	Each 25c
<i>Cardwelli</i> (R.) 10 in. July.	
An evergreen Pentstemon of dwarf habit and lilac-purple flowers.	Each 50c
<i>glaber</i> . 2 ft. July-August.	

Lovely bluish foliage and tubular flowers of blue.	Each 25c
<i>gloxinoides</i> . 2 ft. July-August.	

Beautiful tall spikes of large deep throated flowers; rose, red, pink and lilac. Mixed.	Each 25c
<i>Menziesi</i> (R.) 6 in. July.	

A prostrate alpine; tiny shining evergreen leaves and masses of lavender tubular flowers.	Each 35c
<i>rupicola</i> (R.) 6 in. May-June.	

Prostrate; brilliant reddish flowers; one of our most showy native alpines.	Each 35c
PEONIES.	

Peonies are of easy culture being extremely hardy and abundantly repaying proper care. They should be planted early in the fall or spring in deep, rich, well-prepared soil, covering the buds but an inch or two. Ask for quantity prices.	
<i>PAEONIA sinensis</i> Albatre. 2 to 3 ft. Midseason.	

Very large. Color milk white, with a few delicate pencilings of carmine on edge of central petals. Free blooming.	Each \$1.00
— <i>Claire Dubois</i> . 2 to 3 ft. Midseason.	

Rich clear satiny-pink with a pronounced silver sheen. Very large.	Each \$1.50
— <i>Dorchester</i> . 2 to 3 ft. Very late.	

Habit upright; color salmon-pink.	Each 50c
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PAEONIA *Duc de Wellington*. 2 to 3 ft. Midseason. Large white blossoms with yellow center borne on strong upright stems. Free flowering and fragrant... Each 75c

Duchesse d'Orleans. 2 to 3 ft. Midseason. Deep pink with soft pink and salmon center... Each 50c

— *Edulis Superba*. 2 to 3 ft. Very early. The Decoration Day Peony. A clear pink with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Each 50c

— *Eugene Verdier*. 2 to 3 ft. Late. Color delicate hydrangea pink with outer guard petals lilac-white. Very erect with extra strong stems. Free bloomer Each \$1.25

— *Felix Crousse*. 2 to 3 ft. Midseason. Large, compact flowers of a rich, even ruby-red having none of the purple or crimson shades. Exceptionally effective. Each \$1.00

— *Festiva Maxima*. 2 to 3 ft. Early. One of the finest white peonies. Good cut flower. Fragrant. Each 75c

— *General Bertrand*. 2 to 3 ft. Early. A good clear pink Each 75c

— *Monsieur Jules Elie*. 3 ft. Early. Very full globular flowers of glossy pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower being overlaid with a silvery sheen. This immense blossom often measures eight or nine inches through. One of the finest cut flowers. Fragrant. Each \$1.50

— *Mlle. Leonie Calot*. 2 to 3 ft. Midseason. One of the most beautiful peonies, being a delicate rose-white with soft lilac-pink center; tall grower and exceedingly free bloomer. Each \$1.00

— *Octavie De May*. 1½ to 2 ft. Early. Charming pink with white collar; delicately blended; fragrant. Each \$1.00

— *Queen Victoria*. 1½ to 2 ft. Early. White, faint blush when in bud Each 50c

officinalis rubra. 1½ to 2 ft. Very early. Dark red. Each 75c

Unnamed Varieties.

Pink. Each 35c

Red. Each 35c

White. Each 35c

PHALARIS *arundinacea variegata*. 2½ ft. August. *Ribbon Grass*

Foliage striped green and white. Each 25c

PHLOX.

This is a very valuable group of plants consisting of dwarf varieties, exceptionally valuable for rockeries and and blooming in early spring; and tall varieties especially adapted to borders and flowering in midsummer.

adsurgens (R.) 6 in. June-July. Creeping evergreen species with large pink flowers. Each 35c

amoena (R.) 8 in. May-June. Dark green foliage on creeping stems, bright rose flowers. Each 25c

decussata. 2½ to 3 ft. July-August. This group is among the showiest and most satisfactory of plants for the garden owing to their neat habit, good foliage, bright-colored flowers, profuseness of bloom and ease of culture. The panicles in some cases are a foot long, made up of numerous blossoms resembling the hydrangea. For color effects these Phlox are unsurpassed, especially when used in the perennial border in masses of six or more of the same color.

— *Commander*. Crimson with darker center. Each 35c

— *Coquelicot*. Deep scarlet. Each 25c

— *Graf Zeppelin*. White with bright red center. Each 35c

— *Eclaireur*. Flowers large, brilliant rosy-magenta with lighter center. Each 25c

— *Elizabeth Campbell*. Bright salmon pink with lighter eye. Each 35c

— *Ethel Pritchard*. Light lilac. Each 35c

PHLOX *decussata* *Imperator*.

Brilliant carmine.	Each 35c
— <i>Jeanne d'Arc</i> . Good late flowering, pure white with enormous truss. Very free bloomer.	Each 25c
— <i>Mrs. Jenkins</i> . Pure white, late flowering, grows very fast and is of medium height. A splendid sort for planting in masses. Each 25c	
— <i>Milly van Hoboken</i> . Large flowers; soft pink, fragrant.	Each 35c
— <i>Pantheon</i> . Large flowering, dark pink.	Each 25c
— <i>Paul Dutrie</i> . Pale lilac rose.	Each 25c
— <i>Rijnstroom</i> . Effective carmine rose; immense flowers	Each 25c
— <i>Thor</i> . Deep salmon pink, darker center.	Each 25c
— <i>Siebold Scarlet</i> . Brilliant scarlet.	Each 25c

PHLOX *stolonifera* (R.) 8 in. May.

Creeping habit; violet flowers	Each 25c
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PHLOX *subulata*. 6 in. April-May.

The well known Moss Pink, with pretty evergreen foliage hidden, while flowering under masses of bloom.

— <i>alba</i> (R.). Pure white.	Each 25c
— <i>lilacina</i> (R.). Pale lilac	Each 25c
— <i>rosea</i> (R.). Pink.	Each 25c
— <i>vivid</i> (R.). A new variety; very compact growth and very free flowering; bright pink.	Each 35c

PHLOX *suffruticosa*. 2½ ft. June-October.

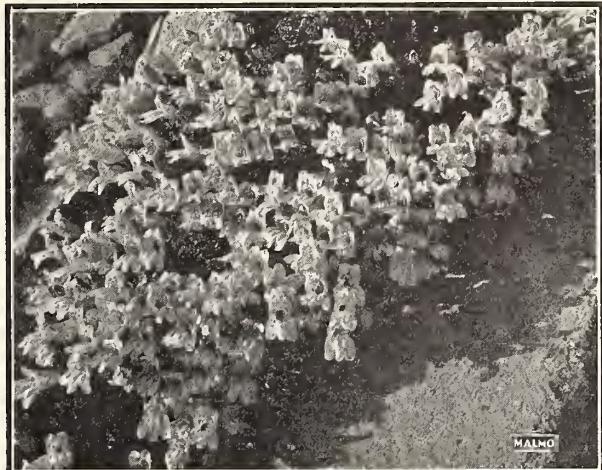
— <i>Miss Lingard</i> . One of the best hardy perennials with glossy dark green foliage and fragrant white flowers with a faint pink eye. Each 25c

PHYSALIS *Franchetii*. 2 ft. September-October.*Chinese Lantern*

An ornamental low bushy plant with bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits for winter bouquets.	Each 25c
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PRIMULA

PENTSTEMON *rupicola***PHYSOSTEGIA** *virginiana*. 3 to 5 ft. August-October.*False Dragon Head*

Showy spikes of tubular pink flowers all summer.
Each 25c

— *vivid*. 1½ ft. August-October.

A valuable new variety of dwarf habit. It is very free flowering; bright pink.
Each 35c

Pinks. See **CARNATION** and **DIANTHUS**.**PLATYCODON** *grandiflorum*. 2½ ft. July.*Balloon Flower*

The buds resembling small balloons, which open into wide, blue flowers
Each 20c

Plume Spirea. See **ASTILBE** *japonica*.**POLEMONIUM** *coeruleum*. 2 ft. June. *Jacob's Ladder*

Pretty feathery foliage and beautiful blue flowers.
Each 20c

reptans (R.) 8 in. May-June.

A very choice dwarf plant with showy blue flowers.
Each 35c

Poppy. See **Papaver**.**POTENTILLA** *aurea* (R.) 6 in. June-September.

Tufts of very dwarf green foliage, which has large yellow flowers all summer.
Each 25c

nepalensis *Miss Wilmott*. 1½ ft. June-October.

Strawberry-like leaves and brilliant rose blossoms.
Each 25c

nitida (R.) 3 in. July-August.

Silvery leaves and rose-pink blooms.
Each 50c

Tonguei (R.) 6 in. July-September.

Prostrate, sprawling over the rocks. Strawberry-like leaves;
apricot-yellow flowers

Each 35c

Primrose. See **PRIMULA**.**PRIMULA** *alba flore pleno* (R.) 6 in. April-June.

White form of the above
Each 25c

auricula (R.) 6 to 8 in. April-June.

Smooth bluish foliage; flowers ranging from red to dark red.
Each 20c

cashmeriana (R.) 1 ft. May.

Large globular heads of lavender blue flowers on foot high stems.
Each 35c

elatior (R.) 6 to 9 in. April-May.

Oxslip Various colored flowers with long tube, on long stems.
Each 20c

frondosa (R.) 8 to 10 in. May.

Sends up in spring many spikes of rosy-crimson blooms.
Each 35c

Littoniana *grandiflora* (R.) 12 in. May-June.

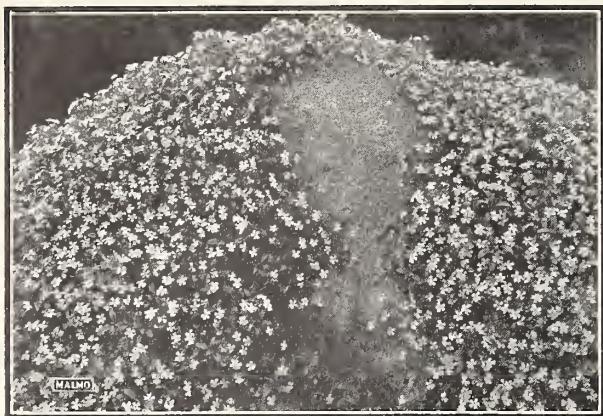
Very rare and choice. Spikes of lilac flowers with vividly contrasting red buds.
Each \$1.00

polyantha (R.) 6 to 8 in. April-May. *The Polyanthus*

One of our most brilliant plants for early spring. Mixed colors.
Each 20c

PYRETHRUM *roseum* *hybridum*. 1½ ft. May-July.

<i>Painted Daisy</i> Pretty fern-like foliage; single and semi-double white, pink and red flowers.
Each 25c



SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens. (Soapwort)

Red Hot Poker. See Kniphofia.

Ribbon Grass. See PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA.

Rock Foil. See SAXIFRAGA.

RUDBECKIA Newmanii. 2 ft. July-September. Cone Flower

Rich orange-yellow flowers with black center....Each 25c
purpurea. 3 to 4 ft. July-August.

Reddish purple flowers, erect growth Each 25c

SAGINA subulata (R.) 3 in. July-August.

Forms grass-like mats; covered in summer with small white flowers. Especially fine between stepping stones. Each 20c

SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens (R.) 6 in. May-June. Soapwort

Prostrate branches and brilliant rose-pink mass of bloom. Each 20c

SAXIFRAGA, Alpine Varieties.

aizoon brevifolia (R.) 8 in. May.

Small rosettes of blunted leaves and short spikes of white bloom. Each 50c

— densa (R.) 8 in. May.

Very dense rosettes of short foliage; spikes of white bloom Each 50c

— flavescens (R.) 8 in. May.

Beautiful tufts of encrusted foliage and spikes of pale yellow flowers Each 35c

— lagraveana (R.) 6 in. May.

Tight rosettes of lime encrusted foliage, and creamy white blossoms Each 50c

— rosea (R.) 8 in. May-June.

Larger rosettes than the above and pink blossoms. Each 50c

Cotyledon pyramidalis (R.) 2 ft. June-July.

Very large rosettes of leaves and long spikes of creamy blossoms Each 35c

Gaudini (R.) 8 in. June.

Medium sized rosettes and creamy white flowers. Each 50c

lingulata Bellardi (R.) 8 in. June.

Rather narrower foliage than those listed above. Each 50c

Macnabiana (R.) 12 in. June-July.

Large rosettes and white flowers speckled with dots of pink and purple Each 50c

SAXIFRAGA.

Mossy Varieties.

Beauty of Ronsdorf (R.) 6 in. April-May.

One of the most brilliant. Large, bright red flowers slightly fluted on the edges Each 50c

decipiens rosea (R.) 4 in. April-May.

Flowers very large, opening red, later becoming pink. Each 25c

decipiens rubra (R.) 4 in. April-May.

Large flowers, opening velvety red, later becoming dark rose pink. Very showy Each 25c

Guildford seedling (R.) 6 in. April-May.

Brilliant scarlet flowers of good size Each 50c

SAXIFRAGA ligulata (Megasea). 1 ft. March.

Large leathery leaves and bright rosy pink hyacinth-like flowers Each 35c
umbrosa (R.) 9 to 10 in. May. London Pride

Neat rosettes of green foliage, pinky white flowers. Each 35c

SCABIOSA caucasica. 1½ ft. May-October.

Blue Bonnet

Lovely heads of soft lilac-blue flowers Each 25c
— alba. 1½ ft. May-October.

White form of the above Each 25c

Sea Holly. See ERYNGIUM.

Sea Lavender. See STATICE.

Sea Pink. See ARMERIA.

SEDUM. 4 in. June-August. Stonecrop or Stone Moss

Dwarf easily grown plants, especially desirable for the rock garden or crevices of old walls. Flowers small, numerous and showy.

acre (R.)

A quick spreading sedum with yellow blooms. Each 25c
album (R.) 4 in. June-August.

Green fleshy leaves and heads of white or pink-white blossoms; prostrate Each 25c

cristatum (R.) 8 in. July.

A very interesting form with little cockscomb-like crests of green foliage Each 25c

dasyphyllum (R.) 4 in. June-August.

One of the very choicest and daintiest. Makes round tufts of frail stems covered with bluish foliage. Flowers in wee heads, white or white-pink. Each 25c

divergens (R.) 6 in. June-August.

Beautiful red stems and fleshy green leaves, especially pretty in winter Each 25c

glaucum (R.) 6 in. June-August.

Distinct blue foliage and white star-like flowers. Each 25c

kamtschaticum (R.) 10 in. June-August.

Fleshy foliage and bright yellow flowers in late summer. Each 25c

lydium (R.) 6 in. June-August.

This has fine foliage which really gives a mossy effect, and if planted in a very dry place, turns glowing red. Each 25c

One of the most beautiful. Each 25c

oregonum (R.) 6 in. June-August.

Narrow bright green foliage and heads of bright blossoms. Each 25c

Purdy (R.) 8 in. June-August.

This is a very beautiful form with heads of foliage of a beautiful grey-blue, and red stems Each 25c

spurium (R.) 6 in. June-August.

This makes mats of sprawling stems covered with flat leaves slightly crinkled on the edges Each 25c

San Juan (R.) 6 in. June-August.

This has round fleshy leaves on reddish stems. Each 25c

sarmentosum (R.) 6 in. June-August.

This variety has flat pointed leaves and yellow blossoms. Excellent ground cover Each 25c

spathulifolium (R.) 8 in. June-August.

Attractive bluish foliage and yellow flowers. Each 25c

spectabile. 12 in. June-August.

A truly showy species. Broad heads of rose colored bloom Each 25c

— Brilliant. 12 in. June-August.

Darker in color than the preceding Each 25c

SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum (R.) 6 in. June.

House Leek

The tiny rosettes are covered with spiderweb-like threads; rose colored flowers Each 25c

globiferum (R.) 6 in. June.

Green rosettes of medium size Each 25c

Laggeri (R.) 8 in. June.

Closely resembles Arachnoideum but is much larger. Each 25c

montanum (R.) 6 in. June.

Tiny green rosettes which propagate by rolling off and rooting into the soil Each 35c

tectorum (R.) 6 in. June-July.

A variety well known, having large succulent leaves with red tips Each 20c

Shasta Daisy. See CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum.

SILENE *acaulis* (R.) 4 in. June.

Mats of moss-like foliage sprinkled sparsely with pink stars Each 35c
alpestris (R.) 8 in. June-July.
 Pretty bright green foliage and white blossoms. Each 25c
Schaftae (R.) 6 in. July-October.
 One of the most valuable for late summer bloom; flowers rose colored Each 25c

Snow on the Mountain. See ARABIS.**Snow in Summer.** See CERASTIUM.**Soapwort.** See SAPONARIA.**SOLIDAGO** *Golden Wings*. 4 ft. September-October.
Golden Rod

One of the very best; immense panicles of bright golden yellow flowers in late summer Each 25c

Speedwell. See VERONICA *incana*.**SPERGULA.** See SAGINA.**Spirea.** See FILIPENDULA.**STACHYS** *corsica* (R.) 6 in. June.

Fine carpet plant with fine lacy foliage and little white flowers Each 25c

lanata (R.) 15 in. July.

Thick silvery leaves and purple flowers Each 25c

STATICE *latifolium*. 1 to 2 ft. June-August. *Sea Lavender*
 Handsome panicles of delicate lavender-blue, valuable for cutting Each 25c**STIPA** *pennata*. 1 ft. June. *Feather Grass*
 Clumps of delicate foliage and white feathery bloom. Each 25c**Stokes Aster.** See STOKESIA *laevis*.**STOKESIA** *laevis* (*cyannea*). 1 to 1½ ft. July-October.
Stokes Aster

Blue aster-like flowers in great profusion; excellent for cutting Each 25c

Stonecrop or Stone Moss. See SEDUM.**Sun Rose.** See HELIANTHEMUM *mutable*.**Sweet Pea.** Perennial. See LATHYRUS.**Sweet William.** See DIANTHUS *barbatus*.**TEUCRIUM** *canadense* (R.) 1½ to 2 ft. Sept.-Oct.

Germander
 Dainty sprays of lavender bloom Each 25c

THALICTRUM *adiantifolium*. 2½ ft. June-August.

Beautiful foliage closely resembling the Maidenhair Fern. Greenish-yellow drooping flowers Each 25c

aquilegiformium. 3 ft. May-July.
 Foliage is slightly coarser than the preceding. Each 25c

dipterocarpum. 3 ft. August-September.

Dainty sprays of lavender flowers with yellow stamens and anthers. Fine ferny foliage; very lovely. Each 35c

Delavayi. 2 ft. August-September.

Same as preceding except that it is dwarfer. Each 35c

glaucum. 4 ft. July-August.

Bluish foliage and yellow fluffy flowers Each 25c

THYMUS *Serpillum* (R.) 3 to 8 in. June-July. *Thyme*

Dense mats of tiny dark green leaves, covered with pink flowers Each 25c

— *albus* (R.)
 White flowers Each 25c

— *argenteus* (R.)
 Fragrant variegated foliage Each 25c

— *citriodorus* (R.) *Old Fashioned Lemon Thyme*
 Flowers Each 25c

— *coccineus* (R.)
 Flowers red Each 25c

— *lanuginosus* (R.)
 Woolly mats of delightfully fragrant foliage. Fine for rock work or between stepping stones Each 25c

TRITOMA. See KNIPHOFIA.**TROLLIUS** *europaeus*. 15 in. May-August. *Globe Flower*

Large double pale yellow blossoms Each 25c

TUNICA *Saxifraga* (R.) 8 in. July-August.

Produces a mist of dainty pink flowers throughout the summer Each 25c

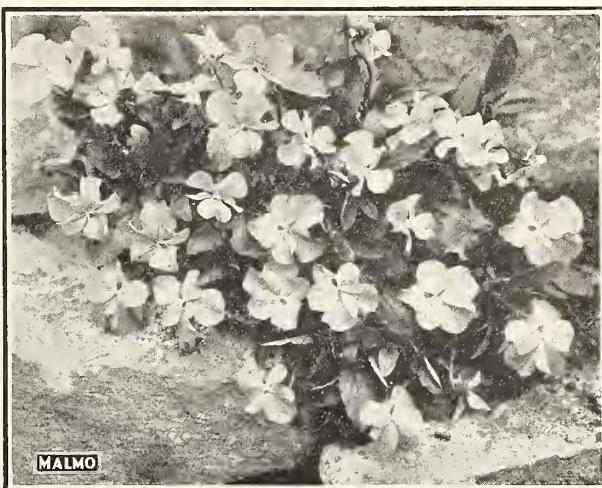
VERONICA *incana* (R.) 8 in. July-August. *Speedwell*

Silvery grey foliage and dark blue flowers. Each 25c
longifolia subsessilis. 2½ ft. July-October.

Bushy plants sending up erect purple spikes of bloom. Each 25c

prostrata (R.) 5 in. May-June.

Mats of dark foliage covered with dainty spikes of blue. Each 25c

**VIOLA**—*Jersey Gem***VERONICA** *repens* (R.) 3 in. May-June.

A flat creeper for rock work, covered in spring with large solitary pale blue flowers Each 25c

rupestris (R.) 6 in. May-June.

Thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in spring under a cloud of bright blue flowers Each 25c

saxatilis (R.) 4 in. July-August.

Dark evergreen foliage, and beautiful dark blue blossoms Each 25c

spicata (R.) 1½ ft. June-August.

Fine for border or rockery, with spikes of blue flowers. Each 25c

— rosea (R.) 1½ ft. June-August.

A good pink flowered form of the preceding. Each 25c

VIOLA *Betty* (R.) 6 in. June-October.

An exceptionally free blooming and long stemmed Viola of a pale lavender color Each 25c

Boniaca (R.) 8 in. June-October.

Small rose colored flowers Each 25c

Cosmas (R.) 6 in. May-November.

Continuous blooming; medium sized yellow flowers. Each 25c

gracilis (R.) 6 in. May-September.

Very dark purple flowers Each 25c

Gustav Wermig (R.) 8 in. June-October.

Exceedingly fine purple flowers Each 25c

Jersey Gem (R.) 8 in. June-October.

Although only of recent introduction, this beautiful bedding Viola has gained a splendid reputation in all parts of this country as well as in Europe. The Royal Horticultural Society of England has given it the Award of Garden Merit, which is only given after thorough tests under garden conditions.

The plant is of compact habit of growth, its flowers are pure violet without the slightest shading and are borne on good stems about six inches long, making it a splendid subject for cutting as well as a most desirable plant for the border. It will succeed in any good garden soil, blooming without a break from early May until winter Each 25c

Mary Emma (R.) 8 in. June-October.

A very free flowering large yellow Each 25c

Mrs. P. C. Malmo (R.) 8 in. June-October.

(Originated and introduced by Mr. Rudolph Wunderlich.) Large bright yellow flowers Each 25c

odorata (R.) 6 in. May-June.

The sweet violet; purple flowers Each 25c

Sutton's Apricot (R.) 8 in. June-October.

A good bedding variety with fine apricot colored flowers. Each 25c

Sutton's Bronze (R.) 8 in. June-October.

Flowers a nice bronze; an unusual shade in Violas. Each 25c

Wallflower. See CHEIRANTHUS.

Yucca. See YUCCA, Broad Leaved Evergreen Section.

Malmo Roses



ROSES — 100 BEST VARIETIES

Particularly suited to Puget Sound conditions. Large Field-grown rose bushes that will bloom first year. We specialize in extra-heavy, 2-year field grown bushes with a splendid root system. Included are the old favorites as well as exquisite, new and rare varieties. Malmo roses are all guaranteed TRUE-TO-NAME. Delivered to you in fresh condition with moist roots and sound tops.

A New Book How to Grow Roses



Here is a "How to do it" book that makes clear every step in the successful growing of Roses

HOW to GROW ROSES gives you the personal advice and lifelong experience of three of America's greatest rose authorities. Several chapters are by Robert Pyle, famous commercial grower and a past president and secretary of the American Rose Society; others are by Dr. J. Horace McFarland, editor of the American Rose Annual and president of the American Rose Society; and G. A. Stevens, one of the foremost amateur growers.

The practical information of HOW TO GROW ROSES is written around and supplemented by the most complete and most beautiful illustrations in any American rose book. Each one of 53 drawings and 26 photographs demonstrates an actual step in successful growing and tells a complete story by itself. Forty-five leading varieties are illustrated in natural colors; 14 others are shown in half-tone reproductions of photographs.

ABBREVIATIONS

Cl.	.....	Climbing
H. Foet.	.....	Hybrid Foetida
HM.	.....	Hybrid Multiflora
HP.	.....	Hybrid Perpetual
H. Rug.	.....	Hybrid Rugosa
HT.	.....	Hybrid Tea
HW.	.....	Hybrid Wichuriana
Per.	.....	Pernetiana
Poly.	.....	Polyantha
T.	.....	Tea

— EXPLANATION of ROSE BUSH TYPES —

Cl. (Climbing rose.) A general class embracing all varieties regardless of class, habit or origin, that can be trained on an artificial support. Attain great height.

H. Foet. (Hybrid Foetida.) Austrian Briar type of shrub with long slender stems, often growing to 10 feet high. Useful for training into pillar form.

HP. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Vigorous and very hardy. Their height is governed by pruning method; some may be kept reasonably low, others are of pillar height.

H. Rug. (Hybrid Rugosa.) Upright type of shrub attaining 6 feet. Stout stems. Profusion of large, red fruit in fall.

HT. (Hybrid Tea.) Bush form, 15 inches to 4 feet high. Continuous blooming habit. Particularly hardy throughout the Puget Sound district. Do best in beds or borders.

HW. (Hybrid Wichuriana.) Half evergreen shrub with prostrate and creeping branches. A handsome rose for covering banks and rockeries. An excellent ground cover.

Per. (Pernetiana.) A Hybrid Tea Rose hybridized with the Austrian Briar rose by the eminent Mons. J. Pernet-Ducher of Lyons, France. Color tendency to copper, apricot, brilliant orange, even clear yellow. Continuous blooming habit.

Poly. (Polyantha.) Low growing, 10 to 20 inches. Very hardy. Continuous bloomer. Useful for low borders around rose beds.

T. (Tea.) Popular because of their more or less continuous blooming habit. Best planted in beds and borders.

ROSE PRICES

10% Discount for purchases above \$ 5.00
15% Discount for purchases above 10.00

We do not quote "Dozen Prices" as our customers cannot always use as many as one dozen of a single variety. We offer, however, the above discounts which will benefit those who are buying larger quantities.

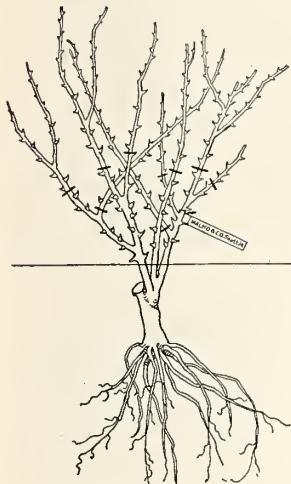


Fig. No. 1
Rose Properly Planted

Culture after planting

Water often and abundantly during growing season; never sprinkle during the heat of the day. Cultivate often, keeping the soil well loosened at all times. In early spring before growth starts, prune back at least one-half of the previous year's growth and take out all crowding branches and old and dead wood. Mix about a handful of garden Fertil-gro or bone meal in the soil about the roots of every rose.

Preparation for Winter Months

In the fall, hill up with a few shovels of earth to protect the base of plant from severe frosts. Remove this soil in the spring when buds begin to swell—see Figure 3. (East of the Cascade Mountains more earth should be packed about the plant to give an additional protection from the more severe weather.)

As the rose varieties listed have been especially selected and tested for hardiness and suitability for growing in the Puget Sound climatic conditions, no difficulties should be experienced through the short mild winters of this region.

The price of our roses is as low as is consistent with good quality and efficient handling. Our roses at all times are carefully heeled in to preserve them from drying out—a precaution which insures their safe transplanting to your garden.

Rose Culture

In the Puget Sound Region

On receipt of roses from our nursery

If unable to plant at once unpack and "heel in" in a shady place, covering the stems half way up with soil and soak thoroughly. Keep moist until planted.

Planting Roses

In our superb climate roses, provided they are well planted, attain a perfection seldom equalled anywhere. They will grow in any good soil. Excellent results will be obtained if the following directions are complied with: prepare ground thoroughly breaking subsoil and mixing in well rotted manure, Garden Fertil-gro or bone meal. Dig holes to a depth of two feet and large enough to accommodate roots when fully spread out and bury crown (lowest branch at graft) about two inches below surface of soil—see Figure 1. Plant deep enough to allow a shallow depression about the plant to hold water; fill in dirt slowly shaking plants slightly. Fill soil well about the plant and water thoroughly. Trim roses back to about eight inches before planting—see Figure 2.

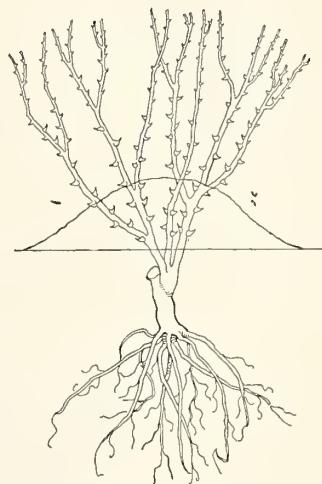


Fig. No. 3,
Rose Hilled Up for Winter

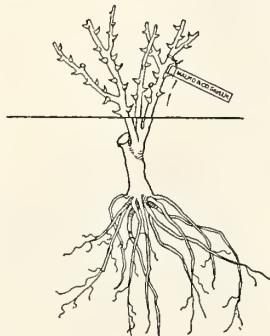


Fig. No. 2
Properly Planted and Pruned

New Varieties

We are constantly watching the new varieties which are coming out in Europe as well as in this country, but we catalog only such new varieties as have proven to be worth adding to our list. Our collections also contain the old standbys. Our rose department is headed by competent men who know roses and have a life-long experience in handling them. At all times we are ready to advise which varieties to plant adaptable to different locations.

12 Selected Varieties

For customers not familiar with the different varieties of roses we suggest the following carefully selected "Dozen" which contains the very choicest varieties:

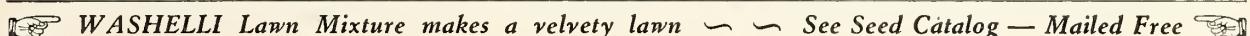
Dame Edith Helen
Feu Joseph Looymans
Hoosier Beauty
Julien Potin
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
Lord Charlemont

Los Angeles
Mme. Edouard Herriott
Mrs. A. R. Barraclough
Mrs. Henry Bowles
Rev. F. Page Roberts
Wilhelm Kordes

Spraying Table for Roses

Spray Materials are listed in our SEED CATALOG — Mailed Free on Request

Time of Application	Pest or Disease	Spray Material and Strength
After leaves drop in fall or any time during the winter while dormant or before buds swell.	Scale Insect Eggs Mildew	Rose Spray, 2 tablespoons to 1 gallon water. Carco, 2 tablespoons to 1 gallon water. Volck, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 gallon water. Dry Lime Sulphur, 6 tablespoons to 1 gallon water.
When insects appear.	Aphis	Rose Spray, 1 tablespoon to 1 gallon water. Black Leaf 40, 2 teaspoons to 1 gallon water. Volck, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 gallon water.
When insects appear.	Thrips	Rose Spray, 1 tablespoon to 1 gallon water. Aphoil, 1 tablespoon to 1 gallon water. Volck, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 gallon water.
When insects appear.	White Fly	Volck, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 gallon water.

 WASHELLI Lawn Mixture makes a velvety lawn — — — See Seed Catalog — Mailed Free 

NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES

CHARLES P. KILHAM. HT.

This variety is a great improvement on Mme. Edouard Herriott; its large, beautifully shaped blooms of brilliant orange, suffused with glowing scarlet, fade considerably less than Mme. Edouard Herriot. It is a vigorous grower, bushy and upright. \$2.00

CUBA. HT.

An improved Padre, the flowers being considerably larger. The vivid orange-scarlet buds open up to immense cup-like flowers of iridescent copper-red and brilliant orange-vermillion. It is extremely free flowering and a vigorous, erect grower \$1.50

DAME EDITH HELEN. HT.

Shapely buds and substantial blooms of clear pink, sweetly scented and freely produced on strong stems. A really magnificent rose \$1.50

FRANK READER. HT.

Long buds and beautifully pointed blooms of pale yellow, showing a rich center of rich apricot when fully open. Sweetly scented and borne on excellent stems. Plant

rather tall and vigorous. The flower is almost exactly like Souvenir de H. A. Verchuren in color, paling as it ages until it is nearly white \$1.25

JULIEN POTIN. HT.

Pointed buds of deep yellow and cup-shaped flowers of primrose yellow. Profuse bloomer and very vigorous. This rose is a decided improvement on Souvenir De Claudius Pernet, as it lacks the black center \$1.50

LADY MARGARET STEWART. HT.

A very large flower of perfect form with high pointed center, golden yellow shaded with orange and red; especially handsome \$1.50

MARION CRAN. HT.

There are few roses, if any, which show as marvellous combination of colors as this variety. Before the flower expands, it is deep buttercup yellow, cerise and rose scarlet. As the flower opens, the inner side of the petals show a brilliant geranium scarlet orange and yellow, later changing to a deep cerise. It makes a magnificent bush, and is one of the most free flowering varieties \$3.50

MARGARET McGREDY. HT.

A rose continually in bloom with marvellous cup-shaped flowers of a rich orange vermillion. The blooms have a strong stiff neck which, especially in the orange-red and the orange-pink varieties is unusual. The plants grow very vigorously. A truly first class variety \$1.50

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH. HT.

Very large buds and large pink flowers shaded with clear light yellow at base of petals; unusually fragrant. Very vigorous; free blooming. \$1.50

MRS. BEATTY. HT.

A delightful fragrant rose of pure clear yellow, double and of good shape. Free bloomer, good growth and habit with leathery green foliage \$1.50

NORMAN LAMBERT. HT.

A distinct color combination that is novel; the buds are copper orange, large and handsome; the open flowers chrome yellow with coppery crimson. It is a tall grower and free bloomer \$1.50

PATIENCE. HT.

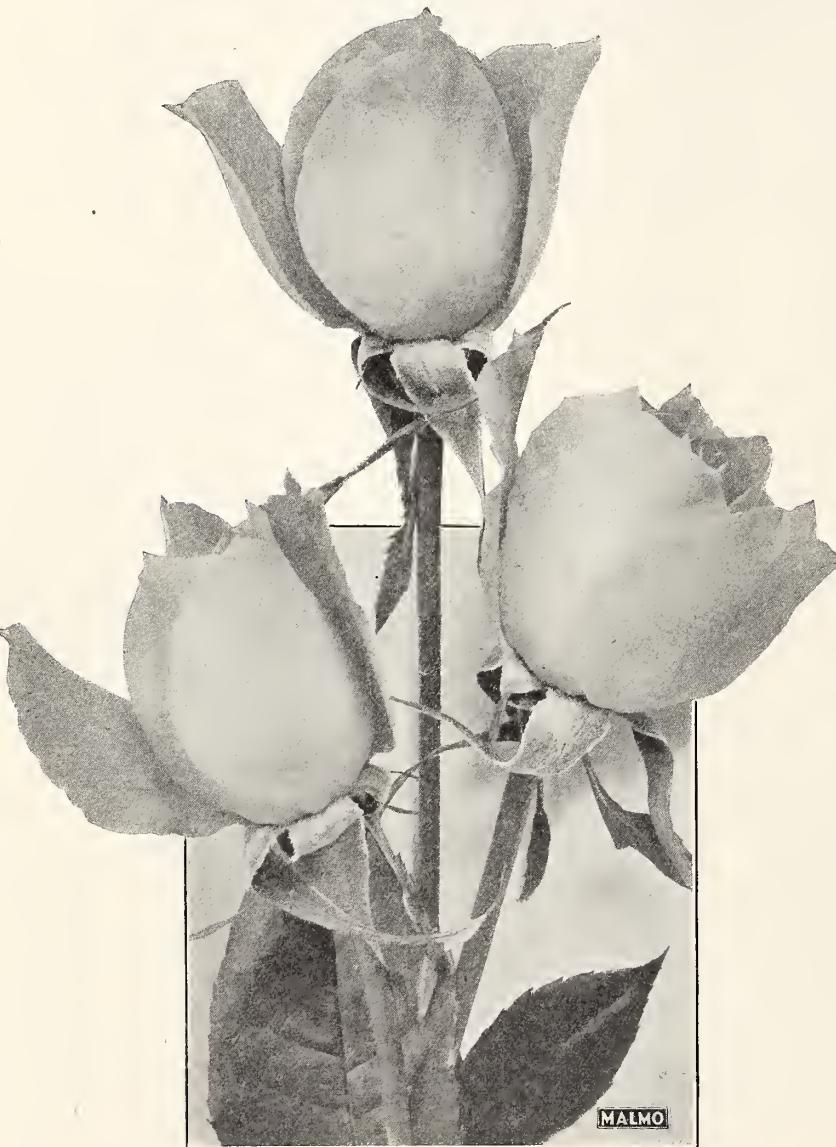
The long pointed buds are of a deep scarlet carmine; the large double perfectly shaped blooms, scarlet orange at the base turning to rich carmine at the edge of the petals. They are very fragrant. It is a strong robust grower and exceptionally free flowering \$3.50

PINK PEARL. HT.

Massive buds and double flowers of deep rose-pink, fragrant and freely produced. Plant erect, vigorous and healthy. A fine rose of the Columbia type \$1.00

TALISMAN. HT.

This rose was awarded several gold medals at different flower shows. The buds are large and pointed, while the flowers offer the most remarkable piece of coloring, a combination of shadings of gold, apricot, yellow and old-rose; the color becoming lighter as the flowers develop. A strong vigorous grower; free blooming. \$2.50



TALISMAN

MALMO

MALMO'S ROSES



DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON

ADMIRATION. HT.

Pointed buds of salmon-rose and high centered blooms of cream white, shaded with light orange vermillion. Fragrant \$1.50

ANGELE PERNET. HT.

A rich vivid coppery-orange yellow unapproached by any other rose. Long buds opening to semi-double cupped, fragrant flowers. Valuable for its wonderful color....\$1.50

ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER. HT.

Bronzy apricot changing to salmon at the edges, very beautiful for massing \$1.00

AUSTRIAN COPPER. H. FOET.

Single flowers of intense copper red, reverse of petals bright golden yellow, produced singly on short stems along the branches. Blooms very early and is one of the hardiest roses75

Baby roses. See POLYANTHA OR BABY ROSES.

BARBARA ROBINSON. HT.

Long, pointed bud, large double creamy white flowers; a very charming rose \$2.50

BETTY. HT.

Coppery pink buds of exquisite form opening to large pale buff pink flowers; an excellent bloomer and reliably hardy75

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT.

Coppery red buds, opening to semidouble flowers, brilliant orange carmine on outer surface of petals. Strong growing, persistent blooming and healthy. Will be one of the most dependable bedding roses \$1.00

CHARLES P. KILHAM. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT. HT.

Glowing red blooms, deeply shaded black and scarlet, very double. It is not a profuse blooming variety but extremely hardy and very fragrant75c

CHEERFUL. HT.

Very distinct and interesting in formation for it first resembles a water lily and changes similar to a semi-double peony. Flowers large, bright, glistening pink, illuminated with orange and yellow. Free blooming. \$1.00



BETTY UPRICHARD

CHRISTINE. HT.

Perfect buds of clean, bright yellow, one of the best. Medium size blooms. Nearly unique among the unfading roses for its healthy foliage and reliable blooming qualities. Invaluable as a low bedding yellow rose. Flowers freely produced all season.....\$1.00

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. H. RUG.

Very large, well built flowers of light silvery pink. It will grow up to a very large bush and cannot be planted with other everblooming roses. It is extremely hardy and floriferous 75c

CONSTANCE. HT.

Orange buds and medium globular flowers of pure yellow. It is a dwarf grower 75c

CUBA. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

DAME EDITH HELEN. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

DORIS DICKSON. HT.

Medium sized buds and extremely fragrant, double flowers of orange cream veiled with bright cherry-red. Very free bloomer \$2.00

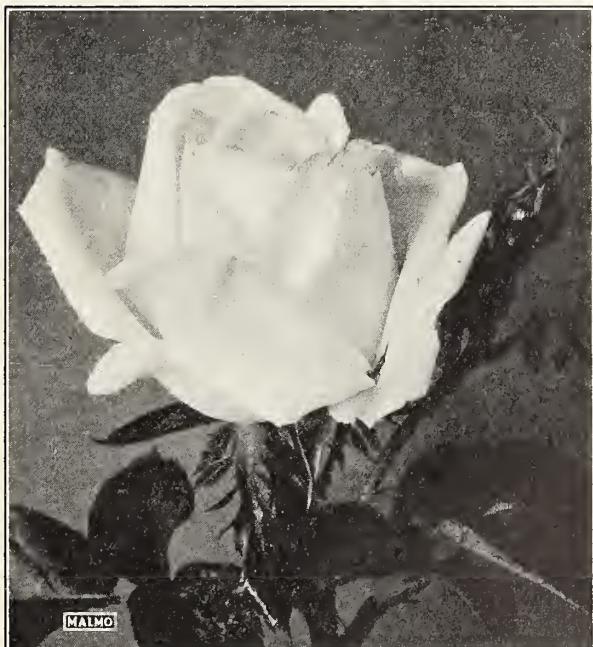
DRUSCHKI. See FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. HT.

Enormous, tapering buds of golden orange opening to very large saffron colored, sweetly fragrant roses of great size and substance. Very vigorous \$1.00

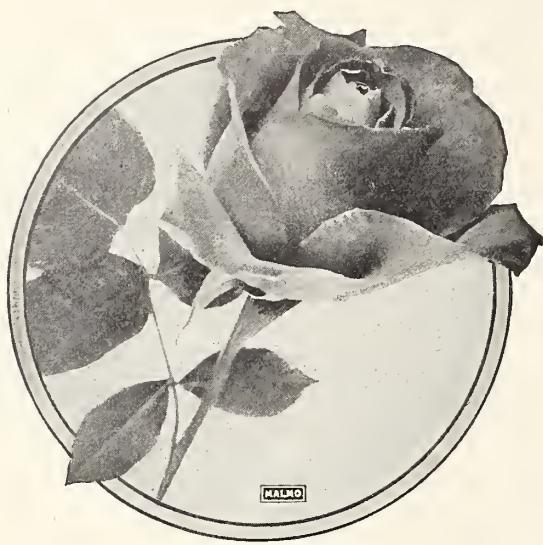
ETOILE DE FEU. HT.

Solid, globular buds, opening to large, cupped flowers of flaming orange pink. A dwarf grower \$1.25



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

ROSES — 100 BEST VARIETIES



K. OF K.

FELICITY. HT.

A beautiful shade of mellow pink shaded cerise and cream. Very free flowering and vigorous. A rose from the Pacific Coast that is making good wherever it has been tried. \$1.00

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. HT.

Long, pointed buds of brilliant orange buff and large flowers of vivid yellow and bright apricot. Very fragrant. A very valuable bedding rose. \$1.25

FLORENCE L. IZZARD. HT.

Graceful buds of very deep yellow, opening to moderately large flowers of good substance and fine fragrance. Very free flowering. One of the handsomest yellow roses. \$1.50

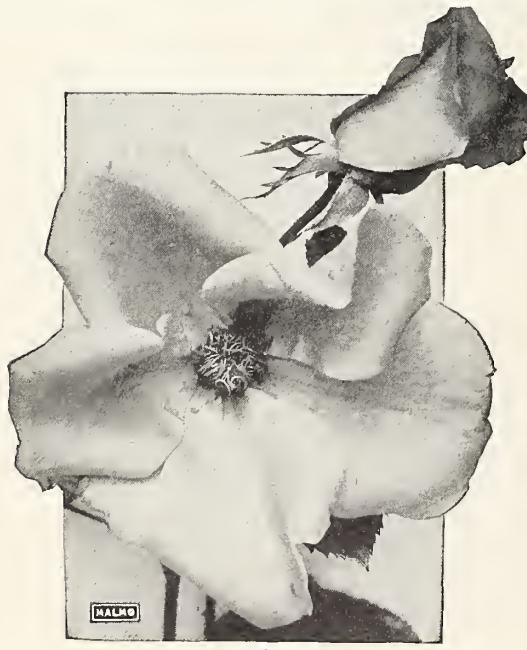
FRANK READER. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. HP.

Magnificent snow-white flowers with deep firm petals, forming a very well shaped flower but without fragrance. Very tall grower, growing sometimes to ten feet high. 75c

GENERAL McARTHUR. HT.

Crimson buds and blooms, well shaped and fragrant. It flowers freely in successive crops and is a very fine bedding rose. 75c



ISOBEL

GOLDEN EMBLEM. HT.

Intensely yellow buds and blooms of excellent shape and texture; especially adapted for conditions along the Pacific Coast \$1.00

GORGEOUS. HT.

Beautifully shaped long buds of amber yellow, overspread with copper and orange in vivid hues. Flowers large, full and exquisitely formed of strong, vigorous habit. Dark green foliage 75c

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (BENGAL). HT.

Medium size double flowers of brilliant crimson with velvety shading. The flowers are very fragrant and bloom in open clusters freely through the whole season. Extremely vigorous and hardy. It is a very tall grower and should not be planted with other hybrid tea roses 75c

HADLEY. HT.

A rich, crimson red flower of lovely form and very fragrant; a most beautiful rose in the fall of the year. \$1.00

HAWLMARK CRIMSON. HT.

Pointed buds of intense crimson opening to crimson scarlet. The blooms are almost single but of excellent form and penetrating fragrance. Considered to be one of the finest dark bedding roses \$1.00

HOOSIER BEAUTY. HT.

Splendid, dark red blooms of excellent shape and exquisite fragrance. A very popular red rose \$1.00

HORTULANUS BUDDE. HT.

Dark red buds opening to orange scarlet flowers with yellow center; very fragrant \$1.00



LOS ANGELES

HUGH DICKSON. HP.

Brilliant scarlet crimson blooms, very fragrant and extremely vigorous 75c

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. HT.

A firm petaled bloom of dark, shining rose-pink shaded lighter on reverse of petals, delightfully fragrant. A rose from the Pacific Northwest which is rapidly becoming popular \$1.00

ROSES ~ 100 BEST VARIETIES

INDEPENDENCE DAY. HT.

Flaming yellow buds shaded with copper and brown, opening quickly to moderately large flowers which rapidly fade to orange pink. Very free flowering\$1.00

IRISH ELEGANCE. HT.

Bronzy pink buds opening with shades of apricot and yellow; continuously in flower75c

IRISH FIRE FLAME. HT.

Orange crimson blooms shaded pink and gold, stands five inches across; very pleasing fragrance, profuse bloomer, and a strong grower\$1.00

ISOBEL. HT.

Exquisite pointed buds and flowers with huge petals flushed with carmine red and orange, becoming pink with age. It is a strong grower and needs plenty of room\$1.00

JULIEN POTIN. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

JULIET. HP.

Globular golden buds opening to a full rather cupped shaped bloom of golden pink, strongly contrasted with old gold on the outer surface of the petals. Plant of strong perpetual habit75c



OPHELIA

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. HT.

Well formed creamy buds which develop to blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white with a slight tint of lemon at center. Moderately vigorous and hardy.....75c

K. OF K. (KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM). HT.

Brilliant scarlet buds and open semi-double flowers of blazing red with a blackish velvet sheen; very fragrant....\$1.00

LADY ASHTOWN. HT.

Satiny buds and blooms of deep shining pink, quite fragrant; very free blooming and hardy75c

LADY HILLINGDON. T.

Slender, pointed buds and very fine cup-shaped flowers of deep saffron yellow; fragrant. It requires a protected location75c

LADY INCHIQUIN. HT.

Orange crimson blooms shaded pink and gold, stands five distinctive rose valuable for cutting as well as for garden purposes; free flowering\$1.50

LADY MARGARET STEWART. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

LADY ROUNDWAY. PER.

Deep coppery-cream of same shade throughout, medium sized blooms, strong bushy habit, very free blooming..\$1.00

LORD CHARLEMONT. HT.

Deep crimson, well-shaped flowers; fragrant\$1.25



LADY HILLINGDON

LOS ANGELES. HT.

Very lovely buds and exquisite flowers of salmon pink with yellow shading; sweetly perfumed. An exceedingly beautiful rose\$1.00

LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU. HT.

Remarkably bright buds and blooms of reddish orange changing to light orange. Dwarf grower of spreading habit; considered by many to be superior to Los Angeles....\$1.00



SUNBURST

ROSES — 100 BEST VARIETIES

**MADAM BUTTERFLY**

LYON. See *SOUVENIR DE GEORGE BECKWITH*.

MABEL MORSE. HT.

Clear yellow buds and well-shaped fragrant flowers; free bloomer with remarkably beautiful foliage \$1.00

MAMAN COCHET. T.

Cream pink, double blooms of fine form and substance; spreading habit 75c

MARION CRAN. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

MARGARET McGREDY. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. HT.

Light pink blooms shaded salmon and cream 75c

MME. BUTTERFLY. HT.

Fine, light pink buds and flowers tinted with gold; fragrant. One of the very desirable roses which should be planted in every garden \$1.00

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. HT.

Large, globular flower of satiny rose. Strong grower and persistent bloomer 75c

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. HT.

Coral-red buds opening to large semi-double flowers of very beautiful brilliant orange red and salmon 75c

ROSES — 100 BEST VARIETIES



MME. ABEL CHATENAY

MME. LEON PAIN. HT.

Salmon buds and pink blooms of great size tinted orange at the center; fragrant. A bedding rose of very high quality in every way 75c

MME. MELAINE SOUPERT. HT.

Large, well-shaped buds of salmon yellow; the pale yellow flowers are semi-double and of great size. A free flowering and tall growing variety \$1.00

MME. PAUL OLLIVARY. HT.

Beautiful long pointed buds of cadmium yellow opening to large full flowers of coppery salmon \$1.00

MRS. AARON WARD. HT.

Delightful little buds of golden buff opening to double attractively shaped flowers of tawny golden pink. Dwarf spreading habit and very free flowering 75c

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

MRS. BEATTY. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

MRS. CHARLES E. RUSSELL. HT.

Rosy carmine flowers of large size and fine globular form. Double to center, fragrant 75c

MRS. DUNLOP BEST. HT.

Pointed, saffron-yellow buds with apricot shadings, opening to rich reddish apricot flowers of great beauty \$1.50

MRS. G. A. VAN ROSSEN. HT.

Large, deep orange flowers with the outside of petals a deep bronze. A new color in roses \$1.25

MRS. HENRY MORSE. HT.

A very beautiful pink with yellow shading. Exceedingly free blooming. Moderately fragrant \$1.00

MRS. HENRY BOWLES. HT.

Globular flowers of clear piercing pink with lighter shades. Vigorous, free flowering; fine new pink roses \$1.50



RADIANCE

NORMAN LAMBERT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

OLD GOLD. HT.

Orange buds and buff flowers tinted pink, not quite single; fragrant \$1.00

OPHELIA. HT.

A creamy white and pale pink flower with golden reflection; fragrant. Extremely free bloomer and strong grower \$1.00

PADRE. HT.

Coppery scarlet with bright yellow at base of petals; semi-double flowers. Especially free flowering \$1.00

PATIENCE. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES"

PINK PEARL. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

PRESIDENT CHERIOUX. HT.

Large salmon-pink flowers with petals of lovely waxy texture. Good grower and free flowering \$1.00

QUEEN OF FRAGRANCE. HT.

Shell-pink, double blooms of very fine shape. This rose is especially noted for its exquisite fragrance \$1.00

RADIANCÉ. HT.

Brilliant rose pink buds opening to well shaped flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; fragrant. One of the most reliable pink hybrid tea roses 75c

RED-LETTER DAY. HT.

Brilliant scarlet red buds and almost single flowers of fair size. Splendid for massing or bedding \$1.00

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS. HT.

Copper red buds opening to golden yellow blooms stained outside with red; the flowers are very double, large and fragrant \$1.00

ROSA HUGONIS (SPECIES).

Light yellow flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, produced profusely along the slender branches. It is a very tall growing variety sometimes reaching six to eight feet; dependably hardy 75c

ROSELANDIA. HT.

A very fine yellow rose with much larger and deeper yellow flowers than Golden Ophelia. A desirable garden rose. \$1.25

SOUVENIR
DE CLAUDIUS PERNET

MRS. AARON WARD

ROSES - 100 BEST VARIETIES



ROSE MARIE

ROSE MARIE. HT.

Fragrant, clear rose-pink flowers; very distinct and worth planting in every garden \$1.00

SALMON SPRAY. W.

Rich salmon pink, reverse of petals crimson, borne in clusters or sprays of from five to twenty flowers. Constant bloomer, quite sweetly scented \$1.00

SENSATION. HT.

Large scarlet crimson flowers of fine deep form. Very double and sweetly scented. Strong grower; desirable \$1.00

SHOT SILK. HT.

Medium sized buds and flowers of coppery rose shaded with apricot and yellow; fragrant; a fair bloomer \$1.25

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. HT.

Fine yellow buds paling somewhat toward the edge; free flowering, strong stems; good foliage. A satisfactory hot weather rose \$1.00

SOUVENIR DE GEORGE BECKWITH. HT.

Large double blooms of salmon pink and yellow; moderately fragrant; erect and vigorous grower, free bloomer. A greatly improved Lyon \$1.00

SOUVENIR DE GEORGE PERNET. HT.

A distinct shade of red opening to orange pink; blooms of immense size, very double and deliciously fragrant. Free blooming and hardy \$1.00

SOUVENIR OF H. A. VERSCHUREN. HT.

Light buff yellow blooms of perfect form deepening to orange at the center; sweetly perfumed \$1.00

SUNBURST. HT.

Fine yellow flowers suffused with orange at the center, very well shaped and fragrant. Spreading habit \$1.00

SUNSTAR. HT.

The flowers are deep orange red and yellow splashed with crimson and vermillion. Blooms in great profusion continuously throughout the season \$1.00

TALISMAN. HT. See "NOVELTIES AND NEW ROSES."

T. F. CROZIER. HT.

Pale yellow buds and blooms of medium size, fairly full. Very vigorous grower and free bloomer. The flowers turn to white when they open, this variety is considered to be one of the best white roses \$1.00

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA. HP.

Globular, fairly full blooms of medium size. The color is very unusual, scarlet on inside and yellow on outside of petals. Brighter and smaller than Juliet \$1.00

ULRICH BRUNNER. HP.

Large, fairly full flowers of bright carmine red, fragrant. Strong erect grower, blooms profusely in early summer. 75c

VILLE DE PARIS. HT.

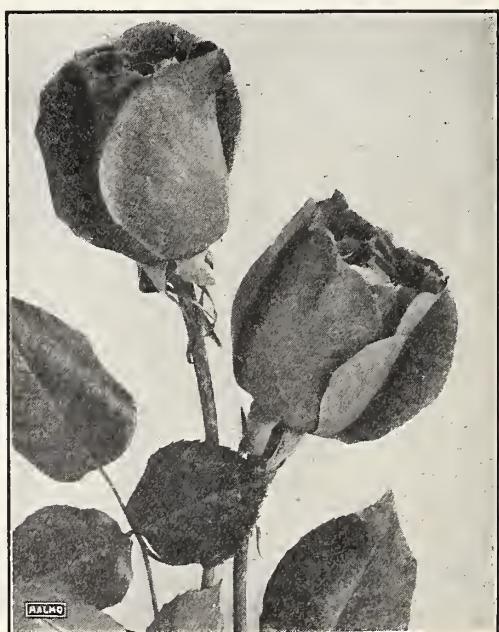
Clear yellow and globular buds and flowers; a distinct break in new yellow roses \$1.50

WILHELM KORDES. HT.

Long, pointed buds opening to marvelously colored flowers of deep golden salmon and red. Fragrant and unusually free flowering \$1.50

WILLIAM F. DREER. HT.

A very beautiful flower of golden fawn and orange pink; moderately fragrant \$1.00



SENSATION



CLIMBING AND PILLAR ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR. HW.

Fairly large, single flowers of brilliant crimson pink with large white centers. Blooms profusely in tremendous clusters. Very vigorous growth 75c

CL. AMERICAN BEAUTY. HW.

Brilliant carmine flowers of fine form and rich perfume; early and very beautiful when just open 75c

CL. CECILE BRUNNER. CL. POLY.

Small rosy pink and yellow flowers borne in sprays; quite fragrant 75c

CL. GOLDEN EMBLEM. HT.

Intensely yellow buds and blooms of superb shape. One of the very finest yellow climbing roses 2.50

CL. HOOSIER BEAUTY. HT.

Splendid dark red flowers, a true sport of the popular well known bush rose of the same name 1.00

CL. LADY HILLINGDON. T.

Charming, long buds and well-shaped flowers of a fine golden yellow color; fragrant and lasting 1.00



PAUL'S SCARLET

CL. LOS ANGELES. HT.

Salmon pink blooms of good substantial and delicious fragrance \$1.00

CL. MME. BUTTERFLY. HT.

Fine, light pink buds and flowers tinted with gold \$1.50

CL. MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. HT.

Large, globular blooms of bright satiny rose. Vigorous and free flowering climber 75c

CL. MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. HT.

Brilliant coral red buds and flowers of orange red and salmon. Moderate growth but a continuous bloomer \$1.25

CL. MRS. AARON WARD. HT.

Golden buff buds and tawny flowers, paling to cream and faint pink 1.25

DOROTHY PERKINS. HW.

Small, beautiful flowers of brilliant shell pink, produced in splendid pendulous sprays. Slender canes and pretty foliage 75c

DR. W. VAN FLEET. HW.

Paling pink buds and flowers, equal in form and size to the finest hybrid teas. The plant makes enormous canes and produces thousands of flowers; perfect foliage. Undoubtedly one of the best of all climbers 75c

EMILY GRAY. HW.

Large, semi-double deep golden-buff flowers, practically unfading. Produced singly or in small clusters \$1.25

EXCELSA. HW.

Double scarlet crimson blooms produced on large clusters in great profusion. Extraordinarily vigorous 75c

GARDENIA. HW.

Yellow buds and creamy flowers with rich yellow center, borne in small sprays, early flowering, hardy 75c

GLENN DALE. HW.

Lemon colored buds opening to creamy white, fairly double, produced in one crop. Very hardy and vigorous \$2.00

JACOTTE. HW.

Semi-double flowers of delightful orange yellow shade produced very freely. Needs protection in winter \$2.50

PAUL'S SCARLET. HT.

Incomparable for its brilliant vivid scarlet. Flowers semi-double and produced in clusters. Best for pillar rose \$1.00

CLIMBING AND PILLAR ROSES (*Continued*)

SILVER MOON. HW.

Long creamy buds and nearly single very large white flowers. Plant of extraordinary vigor growing fifteen to twenty feet in a season 75c

STAR OF PERSIA. (FOETIDA HYBRID).

Semi-double bright yellow flowers borne in big, loose sprays; very vigorous growth \$1.00

TAUSENDSCHOEN. HM.

Large flowers varying from the bud to the open flower through many shades of bright rose-pink to yellowish and creamy white; very strong grower, hardy and healthy....75c

POLYANTHA OR BABY ROSES

BABY DOLL (TIP TOP).

Well shaped buds and reflexed flowers of pink and coppery yellow, tipped with rose. A very charming rose....75c

CECILE BRUNNER.

A perfectly shaped miniature rose of very great charm. The small exquisitely formed buds and flowers are light pink with yellow base; they are produced in graceful clusters 75c

EBLOUSSANT.

Dazzling red flowers of medium size, shaded with velvety crimson. The flowers appear in large, compact trusses. A dwarf but robust grower, one of the very best Polyanthas 75c

ELSIE POULSON.

Large, fairly full flowers of bright pink, darker towards the edges of the petals; slightly fragrant. The flowers appear very profusely in compact clusters. Rather a dwarf grower but a very fine rose 75c

GRUSS AN AACHEN.

Orange yellow buds and large flesh pink flowers fading to almost white. It is very double, resembling a well shaped Hybrid Tea, in autumn is very richly colored. Moreover it is an abundant and continual bloomer, a strong grower and should be planted in every garden 75c

LA MARNE.

A semi-double flower, bright salmon-rose at the edges, rosy blush at the center; very free and continually in flower 75c

MISS EDITH CAVELL.

Small semi-double flower of bright brilliant scarlet, produced in large, compact trusses; does not easily blacken.....75c

ORANGE PERFECTION.

A new color in Baby Roses; when the flowers open they are of a fine orange color, fading to a lighter color; it flowers very freely 75c

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES

These are good, well formed heads on four foot stems. For description of colors see general list. Priced at....\$2.50-\$3.50

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROSE GOLDEN EMBLEM

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT T. F. CROZIER

SOUV. DE CL. PERNET LOS ANGELES

BETTY UPRICHARD FELICITY

LADY HILLINGDON HADLEY

HOOSIER BEAUTY PADRE

POTTED ROSE BUSHES

It occurs very often that gardens are not ready for planting in time to plant dormant roses. In order to make planting of roses possible, even in mid-summer, we grow roses in pots.

For roses in pots add 25c each to our list prices.



MALMO

MALMO ROSE TESTING FIELD

Partial view of rose fields at Malmo Nurseries. When roses are in bloom it is easy to select your favorite varieties. We grow many fine novelties and most all of the popular, better known proven sorts. Visitors are always welcome.

COLOR TABLE OF ROSES

White and Creamy White

Barbara Robinson. HT.
Frau Karl Druschi. HP.
Gruss an Aachen. Poly.
Kaisserin Augusta Victoria. HT.
Silver Moon. HW.

Salmon Spray. W.
Talisman. HT.
Wilhelm Kordes. HT.
William F. Dreer. HT.

Pink

American Pillar. HW.
Baby Doll (Tip Top). Poly.
Betty. HT.
Cecile Brunner. Poly.
Climbing American Beauty. HW.
Climbing Cecile Brunner. Poly.
Climbing Los Angeles. HT.
Climbing Mme. Butterfly. HT.
Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout. HT.

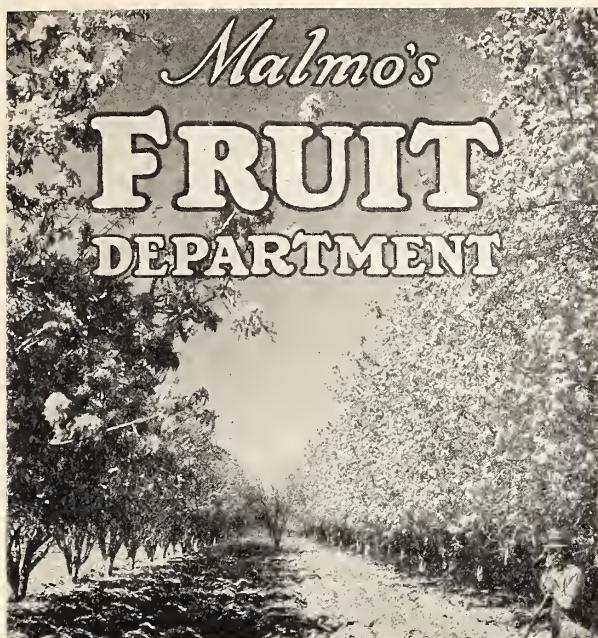
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. H.Rug.
Dame Edith Helen. HT.
Dorothy Perkins. HW.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW.
Elsie Poulson. Poly.
Etoile de Feu. HT.
Felicity. HT.
Imperial Potentate. HT.
Irish Elegance. HT.
Lady Ashton. HT.
La Marne. Poly.
Los Angeles. HT.
Maman Cochet. T.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. HT.
Mme. Butterfly. HT.
Mme. Caroline Testout. HT.
Mrs. A. R. Barracough. HT.
Mrs. Henry Bowles. HT.
Mrs. Henry Morse. HT.
Pink Pearl. HT.
President Cherioux. HT.
Queen of Fragrance. HT.
Radiance. HT.
Rose Marie. HT.
Tausendschoen. HM.

Salmon and Coral Red
Apricot, Orange

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer. HT.
Austrian Copper. Rosa foetida.
Betty Uprichard. HT.
Chas. P. Kilham. HT.
Climbing Lady Hillingdon. T.
Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot. HT.
Constance. HT.
Cuba. HT.
Doris Dickson. HT.
Irish Flame. HT.
Isobel. HT.
Jacotte. HW.
Lady Indiquin. HT.
Lady Roundway. HT.
Louise Catherine Breslau. HT.
Mrs. Edouard Herriot. HT.
Mme. Leon Pain. HT.
Mrs. Dunlop Best. HT.
Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem. HT.
Norman Lambert. HT.
Old Gold. HT.
Orange Perfection. Poly.
Padre. HT.

Red

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. HT.
Climbing Hoosier Beauty. HT.
Eblouissant. Poly.
Excelsa. HW.
General McArthur. HT.
Gruss an Teplitz. HT.
Hadley. HT.
Hawthorn Crimson. HT.
Hoosier Beauty. HT.
Hortulanus Budde. HT.
Hugh Dickson. HP.
K of K. HT.
Lord Charlemont. HT.
Margaret McCredy. HT.
Miss Edith Cavell. Poly.
Mrs. Charles E. Russell. HT.
Paul's Scarlet Cl. HW.
Patience. HT.
Red Letter Day. HT.
Ulrich Brunner. HP.



TREE RIPENED FRUITS —

MANY PEOPLE do not know the delicious taste and superior quality of fruits picked ripe and fresh from the tree. Shipped-in fruit is usually picked semi-green before fully ripened. Market varieties are mostly selected for their productiveness, color and shipping qualities—rather than for their delicious flavor and fruit quality.

HIGHEST IN SUGAR CONTENT —

TREE RIPENED FRUITS are far more abundant in sugar content and other essentials that go to make perfection in fruit flavor. Tree ripened fruit, being highest in sugar content, is always best for food, canning and preserving. When eaten fresh the superior quality and delicious flavor of tree ripened fruit is always apparent.

A LUXURY YOU CAN ENJOY —

Much of the sugar content of most fruits is acquired during the ripening stage when fruit is left to ripen on the tree. Because fully tree ripened fruit cannot be shipped long distances with safety—those who enjoy the luxury of fruit at its best are those who plant choice varieties and raise fruit in their home orchards.

WESTERN WASHINGTON GROWS GOOD FRUIT —

With proper care given to varieties suitable for Western Washington, fruit may be as profitably grown in the Puget Sound country as in the famous fruit districts of Eastern Washington. The Western Washington climate is adaptable to growing of sweet and sour cherries, pears, many varieties of apples, and is unexcelled in production of plums and prunes. Grapes are thrifty and productive in this district. Peaches and apricots of suitable variety are becoming popular and yield good crops.

MALMO'S INFORMATION SERVICE —

During our many years among trees and fruits we have gathered much information especially helpful to beginners in fruit growing. Malmo's organization is always glad to render helpful assistance in tree planting and landscape problems. Inquiries, either in person or by letter, are given careful, conscientious attention.

MALMO'S FRUIT STOCK ADAPTABLE —

Our selection of fruit nursery stock will be found to include favorite, proved varieties adaptable to conditions existing in the Pacific Northwest. Also you will find we carry the best of the choice new varieties which in our experience have been found meritorious.

PLANTING SYSTEMS

No. Feet Apart	Number of Shrubs or Plants for an Acre	Suitable Distance for Planting	
		Square Method	Tri- angle Method
1x 1	43,560	50,300	25 to 35
2x 2	10,890	12,575	18 to 25
3x 3	4,340	5,890	25 to 35
4x 4	2,722	3,145	20 to 25
5x 5	1,742	2,010	18 to 25
6x 6	1,210	1,600	18 to 25
7x 7	888	1,000	18 to 25
8x 8	680	785	18 to 23
9x 9	537	617	18 to 22
10x10	435	505	16 to 20
11x11	360	414	12 to 18
12x12	302	349	18 to 28
13x13	257	295	40 to 60
14x14	222	255	20 to 25
15x15	193	222	3 to 7
16x16	170	190	8 x 8
17x17	150	172	3 x 8
18x18	134	158	5 x 8
19x19	120	138	
20x20	108	125	
22x22	90	104	
24x24	76	88	
25x25	69	80	
27x27	60	69	
30x30	48	55	
33x33	40	46	
35x35	35	40	
36x36	33	38	
40x40	27	31	

NOTE: We will be pleased to furnish detailed instructions covering exact methods of procedure as to laying out and staking large plantings of trees.

The TWO POPULAR SYSTEMS —

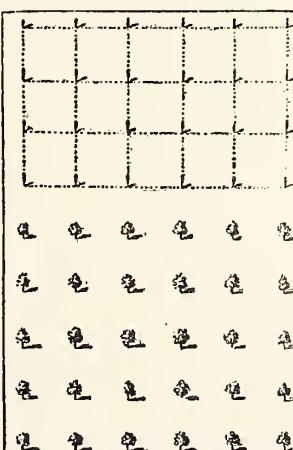
The two popular systems used for laying out orchards in the Pacific Northwest are the "Square" system and the "Equilateral Triangle System." Each has merit, and the two diagram illustrations show where they differ.

Square System:

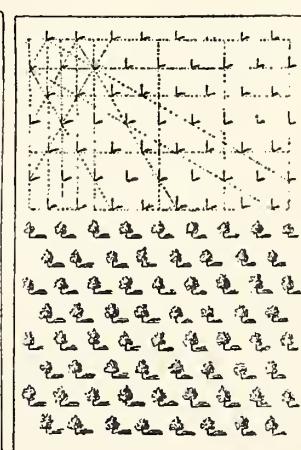
The advantage of this system is that it permits cultivation both ways, and ample room for hauling and orchard operations. This is the most generally used system for laying out orchards.

Equilateral Triangle System:

The advantage of this system is that the arrangement admits 15½ per cent more trees to the acre than the setting in squares, at the same distance between trees. Also the ground can be worked in three different directions. This arrangement also gives better facilities for irrigation. Objections are that it does not admit thinning out trees by removal of alternate rows, and that one has to take a zigzag course through the orchard.



Square System



Triangle System

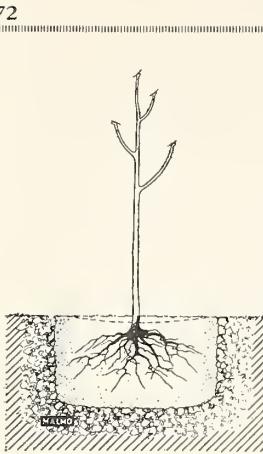
Cultural Directions

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

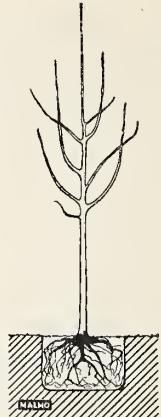
For trees the soil should be well drained, either naturally or through artificial drainage. Trees will not thrive in soil that is constantly saturated with water. The soil should be well prepared by plowing deep. On new fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary. But on lands that have long been cropped it is well to apply fertilizers, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth on fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

SUBSOILING

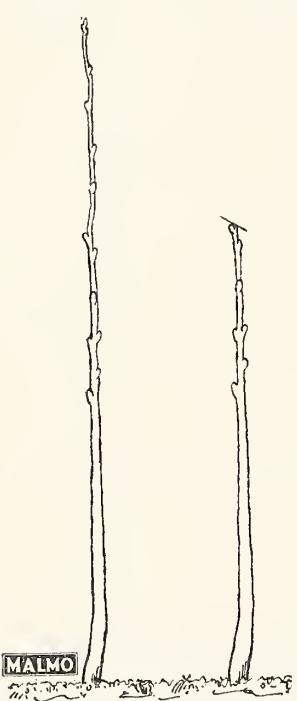
Holes should be dug at least twice the planting depth, to break up the subsoil and provide a loose, mellow soil which the roots can penetrate readily. (See Fig No. 1 and Fig. No. 2.) In large plantings it is advisable as well as economical to use a sub-soiler for this purpose. Another effective means of breaking up the subsoil, preparatory to tree planting, is to explode a small charge of dynamite (about $\frac{1}{2}$ stick) at a depth of three to four feet, where each tree is to be located.



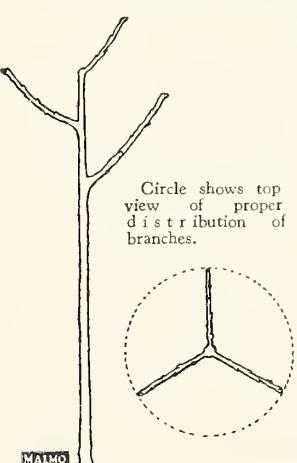
No. 1. Properly planted. Earth broken up. Sub-soiled. Hole of ample size to hold roots without crowding.



No. 2. Wrong method of planting. Hole too small. Roots cramped and crowded. Sub-soil not broken.



No. 3. Yearling whip type nursery tree, showing proper method of heading back at planting time.



No. 5. Two or three year branched fruit tree showing proper method of cutting-back at planting.

PLANTING TIME

The best time for planting deciduous trees and shrubs is between November and April—preferably as early as possible. Early planting gives the trees a chance to establish a root system before the dry season starts. Also in this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter in the formation and growth of leaves and wood, is not so as to roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will experience root action that will be very beneficial to its growth by the ensuing spring. Trees planted early will, therefore, "take hold" and grow more rapidly when active vegetation commences in early spring.

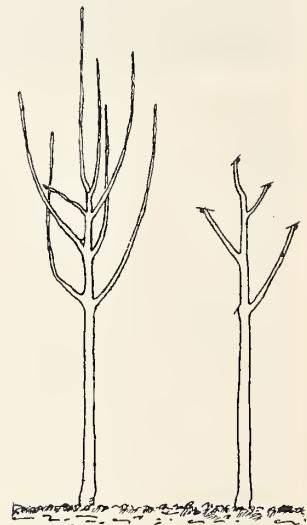
Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable. Hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until March or April, or until just before buds begin to swell.

PREPARING TREES FOR PLANTING

Before planting, trim off the ends of broken or bruised roots, leaving a clean, sharp cut. Even with particular care, part of the roots are cut off in taking trees from the nursery, and the small feeder roots are usually lost. The tops of trees should, therefore, be cut back to restore the balance or relation between root and top. This is done just before or after planting.

ONE YEAR TREES

(Apple, pear, sweet cherry, etc.) without side branches, can be cut off just above a sound bud, about 24 to 30 inches from the ground. (See Fig. No. 3.)



No. 4. Cut back second season after planting to develop main limbs to form the framework of the tree.

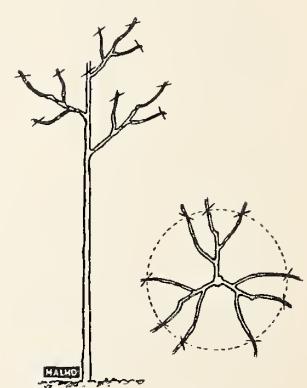
BRANCHED TWO AND THREE YEAR OLD TREES

Should have all but three to five side branches cut off smooth, close to the trunk. Select these branches on different sides of the trunk and spaced six to eight inches apart. Leave one branch growing from the top. (See Fig. No. 5.) Shorten this leader a little, and cut back the selected side branches one-third to one-half their length as they came from the nursery. In shortening in branches, always cut to an outside bud, so that the natural tendency of the new growth will be outward.

Peaches, apricots, plums and prunes may be treated as above instructed, except that these trees are usually headed slightly lower than apple and pear trees, the usual distance being 18 to 24 inches.

PLANTING

Lay off the rows at the required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and fifteen to eighteen inches deep. When setting trees do not allow the roots to be exposed to wind or sun. If possible drop trees into a barrel or tub partially filled with water, removing one tree at a time as planted. (See Fig. No. 8.) If this is not convenient, keep trees well covered with wet burlap, removing one at a time as planted. This protects tender roots from drying out.



No. 6. Circle represents downward top view of tree and indicates uniform distribution and development of limbs.

Cultural Directions

CORRECT WAY TO FERTILIZE —

In filling holes after trees are set, use good surface soil in around the roots. All fertilizer must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. *Never use green manure.* Use manure that is two or three years old and thoroughly rotted. Green manure is sure to burn and kill trees or plants if it comes in contact with the roots or trunk.

HOW DEEP TO PLANT —

Care must be taken against planting too deeply. When the earth settles about the tree, it should stand about the same as when in the nursery row. An inch or two deeper will not hurt. Too shallow or too deep planting should be avoided. The ground line at which trees stood in the nursery is easily distinguished on the bark of the tree.

MULCHING —

This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, *making sure that it does not come in contact with the body or trunk of the tree*, allowing the mulch to extend one or two feet farther in each direction than the roots. A good mulch keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering less necessary, and in all respects is helpful to the growth and success of a tree. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make greater growth than those which are not so treated. This applies to all classes of trees—shade and ornamental, as well as fruit trees.

PRUNING —

The first reason for pruning a young tree as it comes from the nursery is to establish a balance between the top and the roots. The second purpose is to shape the top and make a good foundation for a well-shaped tree. This cannot all be done at one time. It is necessary each year to select such branches as are most desirable for the development of the tree, and remove the surplus wood growth by pruning.

PRUNE FOR RESULTS—FOR QUALITY —

Pruning is the removal from a tree or plant of such wood growth or parts as are undesirable or surplus. The object is to improve results and make them more certain. Nature's purpose is the production of a large number of seed—but the gardener or orchardist wants quality fruit. The first thing to develop is a good framework to carry a load of fruit and to make it easiest to spray and harvest. Picture in advance what is to be accomplished.

WHERE TO CUT —

WHEN PRUNING use sharp tools. Make all cuts smooth, close to the trunk or branch, or close to a bud. When removing twigs or limbs, always cut to an outside bud so that new growth will be outward and spreading, rather than inward.

TREATING WOUNDS —

Wounds over two inches in diameter should be painted with pure white lead or pure linseed oil. Sodium Silicate (water glass) is also used for this purpose.

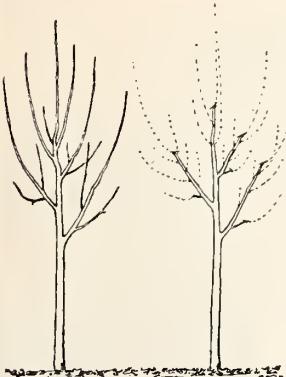
Different fruits require different systems of training and pruning, according to their nature and habits of growth and the manner of producing fruit. Under the various classifications of fruits will be found general cultural directions. The instructions given here are of necessity very general and limited in detail. We are genuinely interested in the success of our customers with Malmo trees and that you will be rewarded with the best and finest fruit from your tree planting endeavors.

Sources of authoritative information on horticultural subjects:

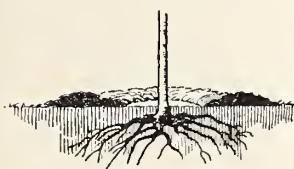
Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, Wn.
Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. (Dept. of Horticulture.)

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.
Idaho State College, Moscow, Idaho.

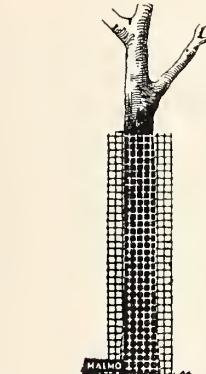
The Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., publishes many useful bulletins covering almost every subject pertaining to fruit growing, berry culture, pruning, tree surgery, etc. All of these bulletins are listed in List No. 44 which may be obtained by writing the Supt. of Documents.



No. 7. Third season, cut back main limbs and excess branches. Dotted lines indicate method.



No. 9. Mulch properly applied showing layer of material covering surface of ground about tree but not touching trunk.



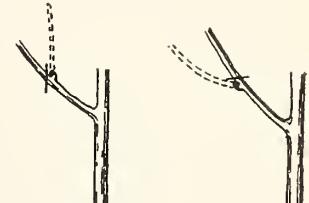
No. 11. Wire tree protectors afford good protection from rabbits or mice. Use fibre or paper protectors to protect from sun scald.



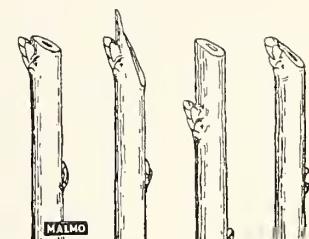
No. 13. Two or more branches forking from trunk of tree at same point create a weak crotch likely to split and cause serious damage to the tree when loaded with fruit.



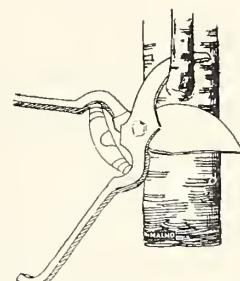
No. 8. At planting time place trees in a barrel or tub to protect tender roots from drying out. Put top-soil separate from bottom soil. In refilling place top-soil about roots of tree.



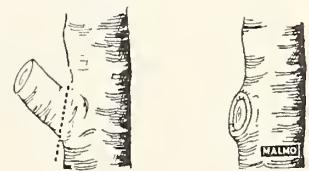
No. 10. Showing method of cutting back limbs or wood-growth. Always cut to "outside buds." Dotted line shows future growth that would thus develop.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.
No. 12. Showing proper distance from bud where cut should be made. No. 1 Correct. No. 2 Cut too slanting. No. 3 Cut too far from bud. No. 4 Cut too close to bud.



No. 14. Correct way to use pruning shears. Cut close to trunk and make a sharp clean cut.



No. 15. Removing limbs, cut close to trunk and leave no projecting "stub." Right shows properly made cut healing over.

APPLES

— Grow 'Em On Your Own Trees —



Bundle of two year branched apple trees grown at the Malmo Nurseries.

Malmo's range of varieties gives you eating and cooking apples twelve months of the year. Apples thrive and flourish throughout the land under conditions favorable and unfavorable. The apple is by far the most common fruit food. It is adapted, more than any other fruit, to a great variety of uses in the household. While most frequently eaten raw, it is delicious for sauces, pies and pastry—for cider, jelly, etc.

WORLD'S FINEST APPLE ORCHARDS

Properly cared for apple orchards of the right varieties have been consistent money makers. Many of the world's finest and most productive apple orchards are to be found in the Pacific Northwest, which today leads in the production of the finest apples grown.

"AN APPLE A DAY"

The old saying that "An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away" always holds good. Measured by the cost of producing them apples are perhaps one of the cheapest and best articles of diet. Apples should be eaten to much greater extent than at present, because they are nutritious and wholesome.



A Malmo Apple "Fan"

TWELVE MONTHS IN THE YEAR

To most people an apple is an apple. Too few realize that there are perhaps a thousand varieties of apples grown in this country today. Some are excellent for eating purposes, some excellent for cooking, others only of fair quality for either purpose. Apples do not all mature at the same time. Good, fresh apples for both eating and cooking can now be had twelve months in the year by selecting proper varieties according to their seasons and adaptability to different uses.

PROVEN OLD FAVORITES — AND NEW

Malmo's stock includes the best of the proven old favorites as well as the dependable newer varieties, covering a range of seasons and uses to meet all requirements.

SUMMER — FALL — WINTER

Apples in this book are classified according to their seasons of maturity or use, such as "Summer", "Fall" and "Winter".

PRICES Apples

For all apples except Red Gravenstein and Richardson	Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	
Each	Each	Each	Each	
1 Year or light 2 Year 4/6 .....	.75	.65	.60	.50
Large 2 Year	1.00	.90	.85	.80
Selected 3 Year Heavy	1.50	1.35	1.30	1.25
Big Specimens 3 and 4 Year....	2.00	1.75		

SUMMER APPLES

RED ASTRACHAN —

In Season — Late July to September

USE: A fine home apple, culinary and dessert. Quality: Good. Color: Yellow covered with light and dark red, striped appearance.

Red Astrachan is suitable for culinary use before fully ripe. When ripe and mellow it is desirable for dessert. Not well adapted for shipping. Being of Russian origin it is very hardy. Thrifty grower, reliable cropper. Early bearer, bearing biennially, sometimes annually. Fruit hangs well on trees until ripe.



Yellow Transparent

YELLOW TRANSPARENT —*In Season — July into September*

USE: Dessert and culinary. **Quality:** No apple in its season approaches it. **Color:** Clear yellow.

Yellow Transparent is a favorite home and commercial variety and the standard summer cooking apple. Fruit is medium to large. Flesh white, tender, fine grained and of excellent quality. Excellent for cooking even before fully ripe. Crop ripens through a period of three to four weeks. Two or more pickings are required to secure fruit in prime condition. Extremely hardy, grows over a wide range of country. West of the Cascades it thrives and grows to perfection. One of the best varieties for Western Washington. Very profitable as an early cooking apple for which there is a good demand. It is ready for use long before other apples can be shipped in.



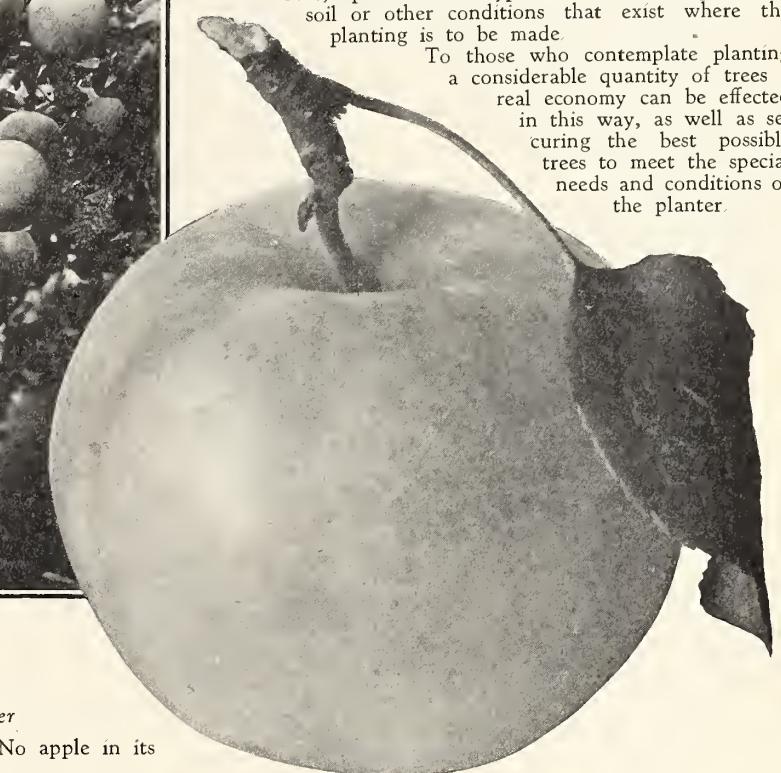
Bright red apples and a smiling boy are always indicative of health, happiness and prosperity.

TREES GROWN TO YOUR ORDER —

To commercial tree planters having special tree requirements, Malmo Nurseries offer expert services. On larger orders, where planters can anticipate requirements sufficiently in advance, we frequently grow trees to special order.

By this method it is possible to produce an exact strain or variety of fruit from bearing trees of your selection or ours, upon the best type of root for the particular soil or other conditions that exist where the planting is to be made.

To those who contemplate planting a considerable quantity of trees a real economy can be effected in this way, as well as securing the best possible trees to meet the special needs and conditions of the planter.

**FALL APPLES****FAMEUSE (Snow) —***In Season — October to the Holidays*

USE: A desirable dessert apple. **Quality:** Excellent. **Color:** Streaked red and yellow, often deep crimson.

Fameuse has been planted and grown in America for over 150 years. One of the desirable dessert apples of its season. Flesh white, tender, excellent flavor. Not a culinary apple. Grown largely for home use. Keeps well in cold storage. Trees hardy, reliable cropper.

Bountiful Crops

reward users of Malmo's Garden

FERTIL-GRO

A scientific fertilizer that assures maximum yield. Especially adapted for use on fruit trees, berry bushes, grapes, and rose bushes, Malmo Fertil-Gro yields the plant nutrient only as the plants require it, being lasting and effective. Fertil-Gro promotes rapid growth and maximum crop.

SEED CATALOG — Free on Request.



Malmo's Famous RED GRAVENSTEIN

Illustrated in Natural Color on Back Cover



PRICES	Per	Per	Per	Per
Red Gravenstein	Each	Each	Each	Each
Yearling 4/6	1.25	1.00	.85	.75
Choice 2 year branched...	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.10
Extra select big 2 year...	2.00	1.75		
Big, early-to-bear size.....	3.50	3.00		

RED GRAVENSTEIN —

In Season—August to November

USE: First class eating, dessert or cooking apple.

Malmo's Red Gravenstein has all the fine flavor and outstanding quality of the favorite old Gravenstein—but ALSO HAS A BRIGHT, DEEP RED COLOR, which adds immensely to its popularity and market value. Even in Western Washington, where this variety originated, it attains a brilliant color, and in the fall trees loaded with these wonderful bright red apples present a wonderful sight.

Growing Popularity.

All lovers of fruit have for years valued the old Gravenstein because of its crisp, tender, juicy flesh, rich flavor and aromatic odor. For years it has been regarded as the best apple in its season and the fruit often sells for high prices in the markets. Now that this old favorite can be produced with a BRIGHT RED, ATTRACTIVE COLOR, it is everywhere growing in popularity, and the famous old Gravenstein is giving place to this newer, finer, more attractive RED GRAVENSTEIN.



Malmo's Early-to-Bear fruit trees bring quick results

A Great Apple for the Coast.

Malmo's RED Gravenstein is one of the very best varieties for planting throughout the coast districts of Western Washington, Oregon and California. It is particularly adapted to districts west of the Cascades. In these coastal localities Red Gravenstein develops a peculiarly fine quality, crispness, snap and flavor all its own. The Coast undoubtedly produces Gravensteins of better quality than most any section of the west. As more Gravensteins are grown and the market for them developed—this attractive RED GRAVENSTEIN will undoubtedly rank as a leading commercial fall apple and make good money for those who plant it.

Plant Genuine Malmo RED GRAVENSTEINS

Articles of real merit are frequently imitated. Even at this time there are various strains of "red" Gravensteins offered. Malmo's RED GRAVENSTEIN is the genuine Red Gravenstein, and our trees of this variety are propagated directly from trees owned by the owner of the original parent Red Gravenstein tree. We have personally checked, verified, and selected our Red Gravenstein propagating wood, thus assuring our customers absolutely the finest and best of real, genuine RED GRAVENSTEIN. IT PAYS TO PLANT THE BEST!

For Profit, plant Malmo's RED GRAVENSTEIN

It has been said that were the Gravenstein a long keeper we would need no other apple. When thoroughly mellow it is pleasant as an eating apple. For pies, baking and jelly it is unsurpassed.

What a noted Horticulturist says:

From "BETTER FRUIT" Magazine
By Mr. J. T. Bregger, Extension Specialist in Horticulture
State College of Wash.

"Red Strains in Apples"

"The value of a redder strain of apple is largely based on the fact that the consumer demands that a red apple be red, and he pays for such fruit accordingly.

"Although apples of such a strain grade nearly 100 per cent extra fancy from color standpoint, yet their advantages are even more far reaching. Additional color always goes hand in hand with better eating and keeping qualities. Such fruits may be picked in accordance with their correct ripeness without waiting for additional color at the expense of quality."

In apples the general public likes "any color—so long as it's red." That is because most people "eat with their eyes." When thoroughly mellow Red Gravenstein is a delicious eating apple. For pies, baking, sauce and jelly it is unsurpassed. In Western Washington, Red Gravenstein grows to perfection.



Every healthy boy knows that—"An apple a day, keeps the doctor away." Eat more apples.

KING APPLE —*In Season — September to December*

USE: Good all-around eating and cooking apple

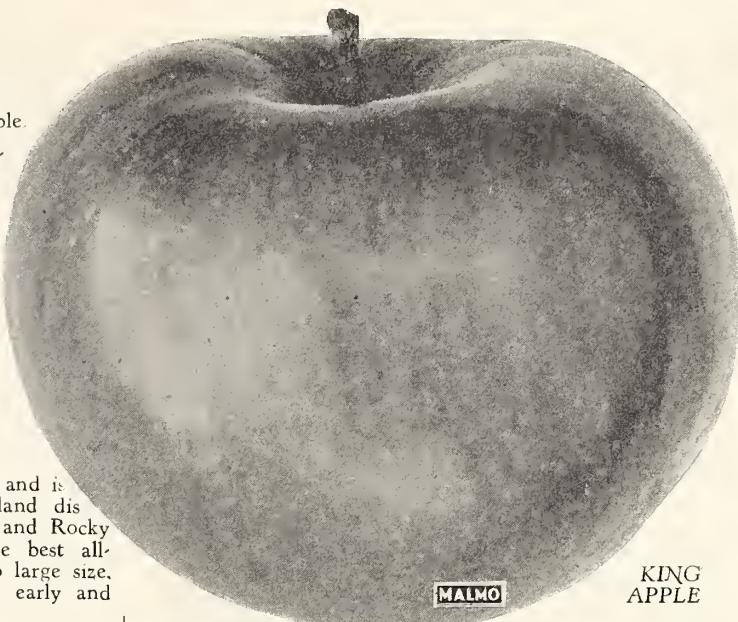
Quality: Excellent. Color: Red with contrasting yellow. Very attractive.

King is one of the best fall apples. Succeeds especially well in Puget Sound district and throughout Western Washington, Oregon and Coast of California. Good quality and flavor. Keeps well up to Christmas. Large size, crisp, juicy flesh.

WEALTHY —*In Season — October to January*

USE: Dessert and culinary.

One of the best of the very hardy varieties and is grown successfully in Western Washington, inland districts, and succeeds well in Montana, Wyoming and Rocky Mountain districts. Unquestionably one of the best all-around fall apples. Good in quality, medium to large size, almost solid red color. Extremely hardy, bears early and abundantly.

KING
APPLE**WINTER APPLES****DELICIOUS —***In Season — December to March*

USE: One of the finest dessert apples. Makes enticing salads.

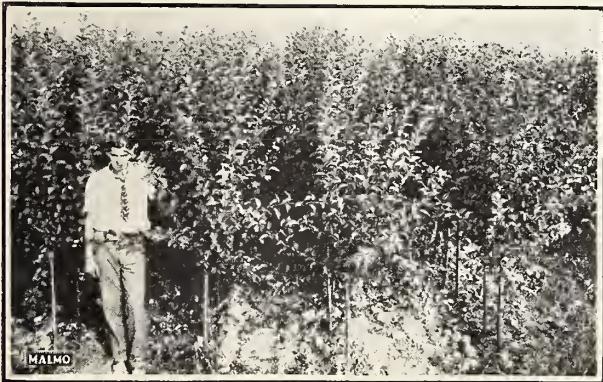
Who is not familiar with this justly famous apple? It is rich and distinctive in flavor. Large size and of superior quality. In color it varies with climate and soil, more or less striped red. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Bears early. Raw, it is one of the finest dessert apples known, for which purpose it is used almost exclusively. Well adapted west of the Cascades and throughout inland valleys.

A wonderful new red strain of this fine apple known as the "RICHARED" Delicious is now largely superceding the common variety.

JONATHAN —*In Season — November to January*

USE: Excellent for dessert and culinary.

Jonathan is justly famous as a good eating apple. Very beautiful, brilliant red color; medium size. It is highly flavored and excellent for culinary purposes. Attains its best flavor about December and January. It may be kept through the winter, but in ordinary storage later than January is likely to deteriorate. As an early winter apple Jonathan should be included in every home orchard. Very adaptable as to soils and climate. Hardy and productive. Bears young.



Block of Malmo 3-year branched apple trees growing at our Kent Nurseries. Note the sturdy trunks and well branched tops.

GRIMES GOLDEN —*In Season — November to December*

USE: A favorite eating apple. Prized for culinary use.

Color: deep golden yellow. Quality: excellent. Grimes Golden has been grown and marketed in the eastern United States for more than one hundred years. Like Jonathan, it is equally adapted to almost all culinary uses as well as for eating. For pies, marmalade, sauce and dumplings it is good. It has hardly enough acid to be the best jelly apple. Not a market variety and not the best keeper, but an excellent apple for the home orchard. Grows well in favored localities of the Pacific Coast, but not recommended for high altitudes or where severe winters prevail. Biennial, sometimes annual cropper. Bears well.



"Pies like Mother used to make"

NORTHERN SPY —*In Season — November and December*

USE: Dessert and culinary.

Northern Spy is a desirable variety for Western Washington and the coast of Oregon and California, where it thrives and produces abundantly. Planted mostly for home use. Large size, attractive bright red, overspread with delicate bloom. Slow coming into bearing, but a heavy producer. Develops unusually strong root system. Top tends to become dense and should be pruned regularly and thoroughly to keep them open to admit light and air. Blooms late, escaping light frost.

YELLOW NEWTON —*In Season — February to March*

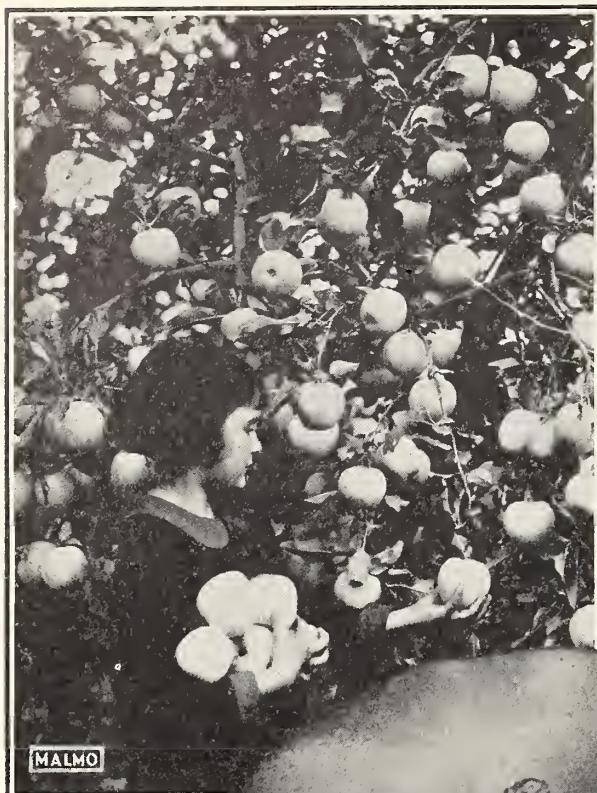
USE: Good dessert apple. Excellent cooker. Makes delicious cider, clear and tasty.

Sometimes called Newtown Pippin. Fruit medium to large, attractive light yellow. Quality: excellent. Cider made from this variety is very clear and of high quality. Bears early. Reliable cropper. Yields biennially, sometimes oftener.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER —*In Season — January and Late Winter.*

USE: Highly esteemed for culinary. Excellent for dessert.

Medium to large size, bright lemon yellow color, flesh white, firm and crisp. Rather sub-acid for some tastes. Trees vigorous, productive and long-lived.



Winter Banana

An apple that has "made good" in Western Washington. Early to bear, heavy producer.

WINTER BANANA —

In Season —
Mid-November
to April.

USE Dessert
Too mild for cooking.

An attractive yellow apple, grown commercially in some localities for fancy trade. Fruit large, yellow with pinkish blush. Has banana flavor and aroma. A good dessert apple. Flavor rich, fine grained, subacid. Fruit is tender and requires care in handling. Comes into bearing at a very early age and is a reliable cropper.

WINESAP —

In Season — January to April

USE: A favorite dessert apple. Popular for pies, sauce and baking.

One of America's most popular apples. A very profitable commercial variety grown extensively in the inland valleys at altitudes under 1,000 feet, where it reaches its best size and quality. Size; medium to small. Color; dark red. Quality and flavor are very good. Trees bear young, are hardy, regular and heavy producers.

 **WASHELLI** Lawn Mixture makes a velvety lawn — — — See Seed Catalog — Mailed Free 

"RICHARED" DELICIOUS — The Delicious Supreme!

PRICES

	Per	Per	Per	Per
	12	25	50	
"Richared" Delicious	Each	Each	Each	Each
Yearling 4/6	1.25	1.10	1.00	.85
Choice 2-yr. branched.....	1.50	1.35	1.30	1.25
Extra select big 2-yr.....	2.00	1.75		

In Season — December to March

USE: The world's finest dessert apple.

This is an improved modern type of Delicious—a bud sport from the ordinary Delicious, originating in the famous Wenatchee Valley. "Richared" Delicious has wonderful color—a solid, dark red color—that makes it more appealing, more attractive, and a far greater seller. Unquestionably this is the finest strain of Delicious apple ever introduced. It is preferred by buyers and shippers because it is a great seller, by orchardists because it is a fine apple to grow and a great money maker.

Reddens before it Ripens —

"Richared" colors solid-red weeks earlier than common Delicious and can therefore be picked while "hard ripe", giving it finer flavor and eating quality, and making it a better keeper and shipper. In other respects it is identical with common Delicious in shape, size, texture, flavor and ripening period.

Grown by Special Arrangement —

We grow and sell "RICHARED" Delicious through special license arrangement with the introducers of this variety, hence our customers may depend upon the genuine "RICHARED"—which is the finest and best strain of true red delicious. (Purchasers of "RICHARED" must sign special agreement with order.)

ROME BEAUTY —

*In Season —
November to May*

USE: Unexcelled for baking and cooking.

Rome Beauty is preferred by fine hotels and restaurants for baking because they stand up and retain their shape. Even though baked long their flavor is delectable.

Fruit large size, uniformly round, color: mellow yellow with dull blush or pale red cheek. A standard commercial apple, extensively grown in the inland valleys of the West. While it does not bring highest prices, a high percentage of the fruit is of good marketable size and the trees are regular, heavy producers.

One of the best culinary apples. Trees vigorous, regular and heavy bearers.

SPITZENBURG —

In Season — November to February or Later

USE: Dessert and cooking.

Widely praised for dessert, and one of the best for pies, sauce, canning and baking. When well grown, Spitzenburg is handsomely colored and unexcelled in flavor and quality. Medium to large size, deep red. Due to lack of vigor and hardiness of the trees it is not planted extensively as a commercial variety. Bears fairly regular under favorable conditions, but usually a moderate cropper.

Prices crab apples same as on page 74.

CRAB APPLES

Crab Apples are thrifty and productive in the Pacific Northwest, both east and west of the Mountains. They can also be grown in high altitudes and cold climates where other apples do not succeed. Crab Apples ripen from the latter part of August until the first of October. They are valuable for preserving, jelly, cider, general culinary use and market.

HYSLOP —

Large, very brilliantly colored dark red or purplish, overspread with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, sub-acid, astringent, good for culinary purposes. Tree good grower, very hardy; reliable bearer, usually biennial.

RED SIBERIAN —

Fruit is small, round, bright red, very tart and highly flavored. This variety has been long in cultivation and is considered an excellent crab apple. For market purposes some of the larger fruited varieties are preferred.

TRANSCENDENT —

One of the best of all Crab Apples. Fine for preserves, and jellies. Are of large size for crab apples, firm flesh, crisp, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Skin yellow striped with red. Trees vigorous, hardy, bear early, immensely productive. Preferred by canneries for jelly-making, canning, etc.

YELLOW SIBERIAN —

Fruit is very small, round, golden yellow, very acid. Grown mostly for home use. Trees are vigorous, hardy, and good bearers. Season October.

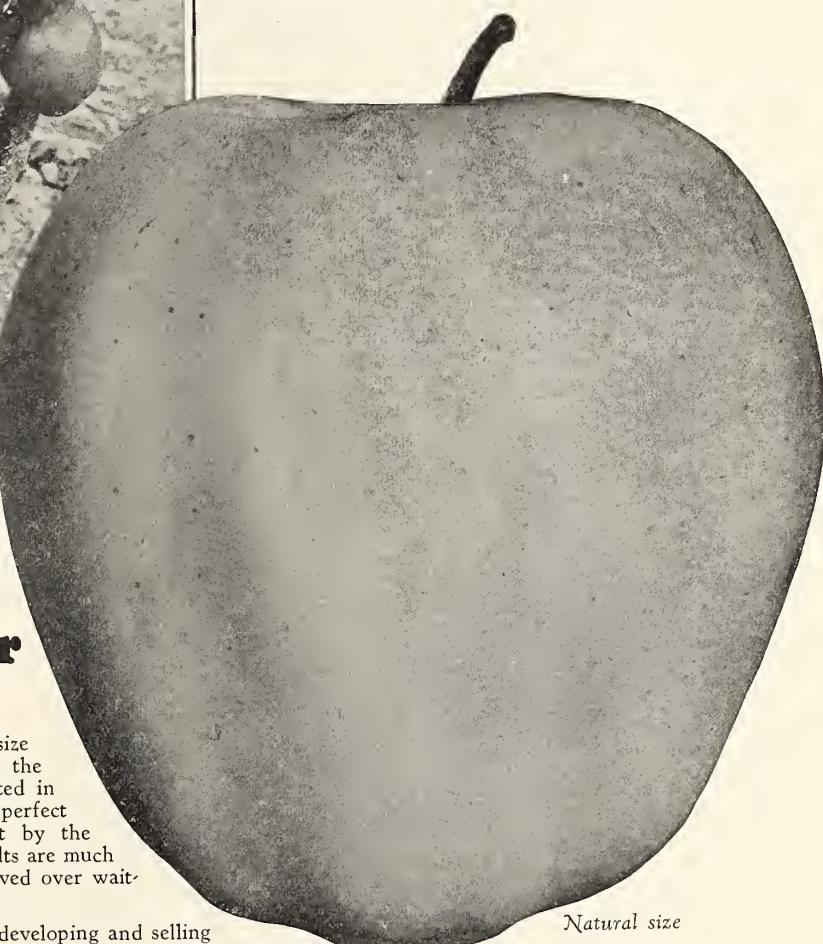


Malmo Early-To-Bear Fruit Trees enable you to enjoy luscious crops without long years of waiting —

Malmo's Early-To-Bear Fruit Trees

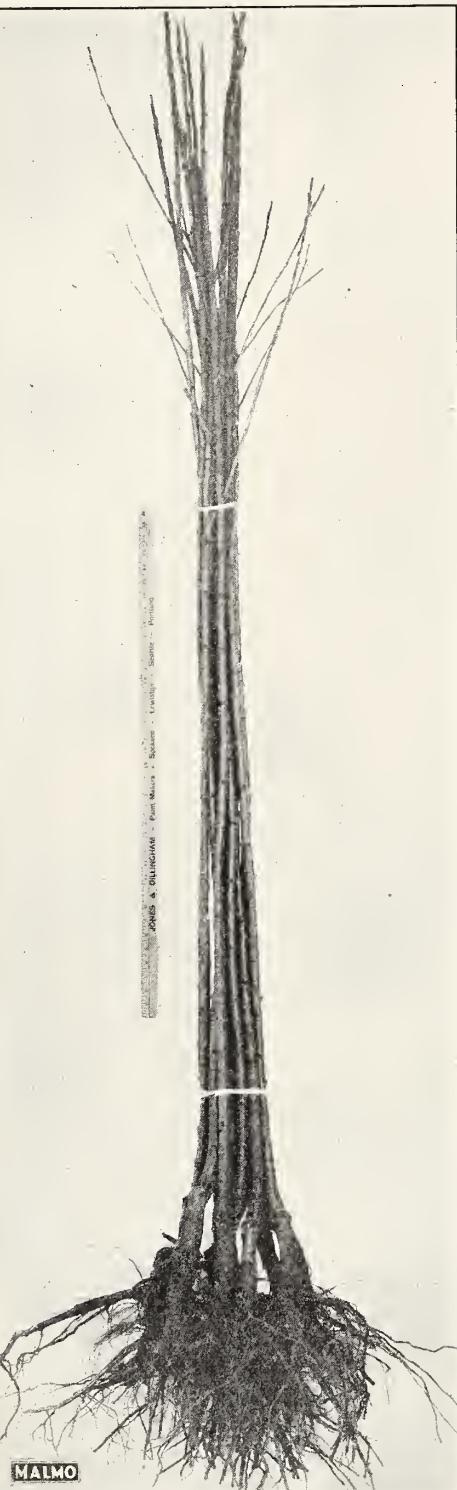
We make a specialty of large size fruit trees in varieties best adapted to the Northwest. These trees are transplanted in our nurseries every year to develop perfect root system. Such trees can be set by the planter as safely as smaller trees. Results are much quicker and often years of time are saved over waiting for younger trees to bear.

Through many years experience in developing and selling trees of the "Early-to-bear" type, we have built up a large and complete stock of the best varieties for conditions in the territory that we cover.



Natural size

SWEET CHERRIES



Bundle of eight two year Sweet Cherry Trees grown at the Malmo Nurseries.

BIRD PROTECTION

A few Russian Mulberries planted near an orchard of sweet cherries often saves loss and damage caused by birds eating fruit. Russian Mulberries ripen about the same season as cherries, and being soft and containing many seeds are more appreciated by the birds.

	PRICES Sweet Cherries		Per	Per	Per	Per
	12	25	50	100	100	
	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each	
Strong yearlings 4/6	1.00	.90	.85	.80	.75	
Heavy yearling or light						
2 year 6/8	1.25	1.10	1.00	.90	.85	
2 year branched	1.50	1.35	1.30	1.25		
Branched 2 and 3 year.....	2.00	1.75	1.65			
Heavy branched 4 year.....	3.50	3.00				

Cherry Trees are a real asset to any home! Big, sweet, luscious cherries—fresh from the tree—will be appreciated by the whole family.

Growing Demand —

No fruit surpasses the cherry and few approach it. Cherries are a luxury within reach of everyone owing a city lot or acreage. They are easily grown, stand shipment well, are practically free from disease, and there is a growing demand for them at good prices.

Attractive as well as profitable —

Cherries, both sweet and sour varieties, are well adapted to climate and soil conditions of the Pacific Coast. Sweet cherry trees being large, symmetrical growers are very ornamental. Unlike many other fruit trees they can be planted to advantage about the home grounds as shade trees. When planted along boundary or property lines, or used along driveways they are attractive and profitable. A very few cherry trees will pay all your taxes.

Pacific Coast climate ideal for cherries —

There are two classes of cherry trees—sweet and sour. Sweet cherries are not so hardy as the sour varieties and are more sensitive to soils, temperatures, etc. The sour cherries succeed almost anywhere. In the mild climate of the Pacific Coast both types may be planted with safety in most all localities.

SWEET CHERRIES

SOIL —

Sweet Cherries thrive best in free, deep, well-drained soil in which water does not stand close to the surface of the ground. Though sensitive to soil that is too wet, the cherry is particular about its water supply and its requirements are greater than those of some other trees.

PLANTING DISTANCES —

All varieties of Sweet Cherries are large, vigorous growers. Ample space should be allowed so that when reaching maturity and their best productive period the trees will not be crowded. Thirty feet apart is a good distance, although thirty-five feet apart is better.

POLLINATION —

All varieties of sweet cherries need to be pollinated to be effective fruit producers. Unless pollinated very light crops result. The leading "pollenizers" are long-stemmed Waterhouse, Black Republican and Black Tartarian. Any of these varieties are effective when interplanted with Bing, Lambert, Royal Ann, etc. In large commercial plantings it is advisable to use all three of the various pollinating varieties.

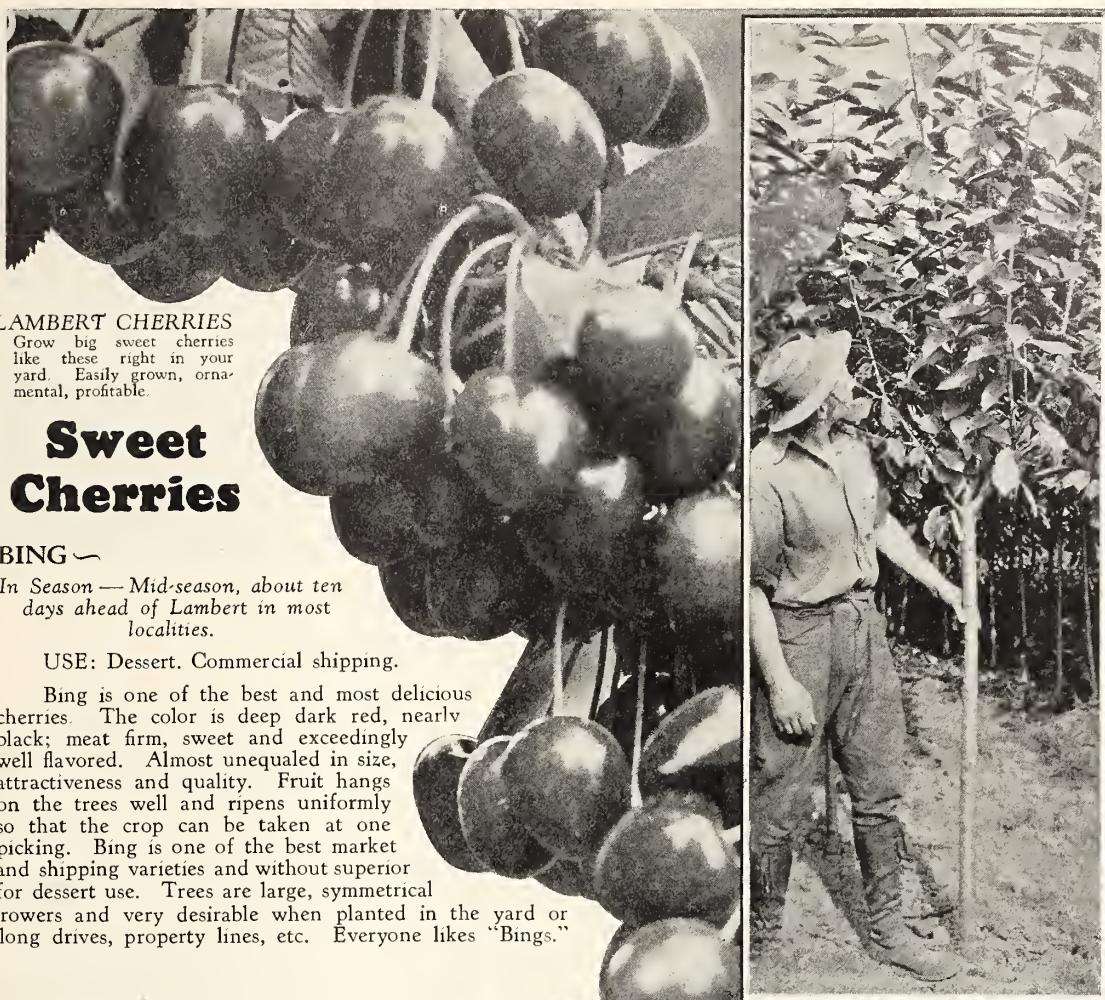
Long-stemmed Waterhouse is very similar in appearance and quality to Royal Ann, and in commercial plantings is often used as a pollenizer because the fruit can be sold to canneries to better advantage than dark varieties such as Black Republican and Black Tartarian.

For home plantings one tree of any of the pollinating varieties will be sufficient to pollinate several trees. In commercial plantings approximately every tenth tree should be a pollenizer, and the pollinating varieties should be well distributed throughout the orchard.

PRUNING —

Unless used for shade or ornamental purposes, sweet cherry trees should be headed back to about twenty-four inches from the ground at planting time. Select three or four branches to form the head or framework of the tree—branches that are well distributed so as to avoid forks that may split when the tree is older. During the years following planting, up to the fifth season, the principal pruning should be the shortening in of the new growth and removal of excessive wood growth in the center of the tree.

Heading-back, or liberal pruning of the tops of sweet cherry trees, especially at planting and for a few years following, causes the trees to spread and attain a more desirable shape. The cherry is inclined to grow tall and upright and unless "headed back" will grow to such height and shape as to be difficult to harvest, and subject to damage from winds.

**LAMBERT CHERRIES**

Grow big sweet cherries like these right in your yard. Easily grown, ornamental, profitable.

Sweet Cherries

BING —

In Season — Mid-season, about ten days ahead of Lambert in most localities.

USE: Dessert. Commercial shipping.

Bing is one of the best and most delicious cherries. The color is deep dark red, nearly black; meat firm, sweet and exceedingly well flavored. Almost unequaled in size, attractiveness and quality. Fruit hangs on the trees well and ripens uniformly so that the crop can be taken at one picking. Bing is one of the best market and shipping varieties and without superior for dessert use. Trees are large, symmetrical growers and very desirable when planted in the yard or along drives, property lines, etc. Everyone likes "Bings."

BLACK REPUBLICAN —

In Season — Midseason.

USE: Dessert. Also used as pollinator.

The flavor is rich, the flesh firm and quality good. Black Republican is often used as pollinator for such other sweet varieties as Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann. It is not extensively grown as a commercial shipping cherry, but often planted for home use.

BLACK TARTARIAN —

In Season — Early.

USE: Pollenizer. An eating cherry for home use.

The fruit is firm and crisp, juicy and sweet, rich in flavor. A little too soft to handle well in harvesting and marketing. Chiefly grown as a pollinator for Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann, and for home use.

LAMBERT —

In Season — Slightly later than Bing.

USE: An outstanding dessert variety and a leading commercial shipper.

A very large, heart-shaped cherry with firm flesh and rich, sweet flavor. A fine shipper and takes first rank for commercial production. Is said to be somewhat less productive than Bing, but ripens later which distributes the picking season in commercial orchards. Fruit sets in large clusters, often a dozen or more cherries to the spur. Lambert is one of the finest sweet cherries grown and can be highly recommended for commercial orchards and home use. Is said to be less subject to frost injury at blossom time than some of the other sweet varieties.



MALMO

Insert — Malmo's big, branched "early to bear" cherry trees.

ROYAL ANN —

In Season — Midseason.

USE: Dessert, canning and culinary. One of the leading commercial sweet cherries.

Large, light yellow with red cheek. Ranks among the best sweet varieties because of its large size, handsome appearance and high quality. Royal Ann is excellent for dessert and the leading sweet canning cherry. A very desirable orchard sort.

WATERHOUSE —

In Season — Midseason.

USE: One of the best pollinizers. Canner.

Waterhouse has proved to be one of the best pollinizers for Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann. When interplanted with those varieties good increases in production have resulted. Resembles Royal Ann, but in size slightly smaller. Color and ripening season similar, but Waterhouse is more juicy. Heavy bearer, brings about the same price at canneries as Royal Ann.



Blossom time in a Western Washington cherry orchard. Montmorency and English Morello are popular and profitable.

SOUR CHERRIES

PRICES	Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
Sour Cherries	Each	Each	Each	Each
Yearling 2½-3 ft.	.85	.80	.75	.70
Sel. branched 1-yr.				.65
and 2 yr., 3/4..	1.00	.90	.85	.80
Ex. large select				.75
branched 2-yr...	1.50	1.30	1.10	.95
				.90

PLANTING:

The best planting distance is 20 feet, which by the "square" system of planting provides 108 trees per acre. Some successful cherry orchards have been planted 18 feet and some 22 feet, but for average conditions 20 feet will be found to provide the maximum number of trees per acre and allow ample room for development of the trees.

PRUNING:

Yearling as well as two-year sour cherry trees are branched. When pruned after planting, from three to seven side branches may be left, selecting those that are well spaced and on different sides of the trunk. Heavy pruning can be avoided by removing a little wood every year as needed.



This young Montmorency cherry orchard in Whatcom county is a fine example of what is being accomplished in commercial sour cherry culture.

EARLY RICHMOND —

A good home-orchard variety of medium size and quality. Fruit is good for culinary purposes and when well ripened may be eaten fresh by those who like the acidity of a sour cherry. Dark red color. Ripens early.

ENGLISH MORELLO —

Ripens: Mid-season. About ten days later than Montmorency.

USE: A splendid canner. Used commercially for canning.

Fruit is handsome in appearance, medium size, dark red color, and very good quality. Very sour, but loses much of its sourness if left on the tree until fully ripe. First-class for canning and preserving. Stands lower temperature and more drouth than any of the other leading varieties. Tree is small, round-headed with drooping branches. Bears young. Fruit harvests and ships well, resistant to brown-rot, and hangs long on the trees after ripening. In some localities this variety takes a similar place with Montmorency for commercial canning. It is a standard variety of sour cherry, occupying at the close of the season the place held by Montmorency in mid-season. Especially desirable for gardens where a small-growing tree is desired and for home-orchards.

LATE DUKE —

Ripens: Two weeks to month later than May Duke.

USE: Good cooking and eating cherry for home use.

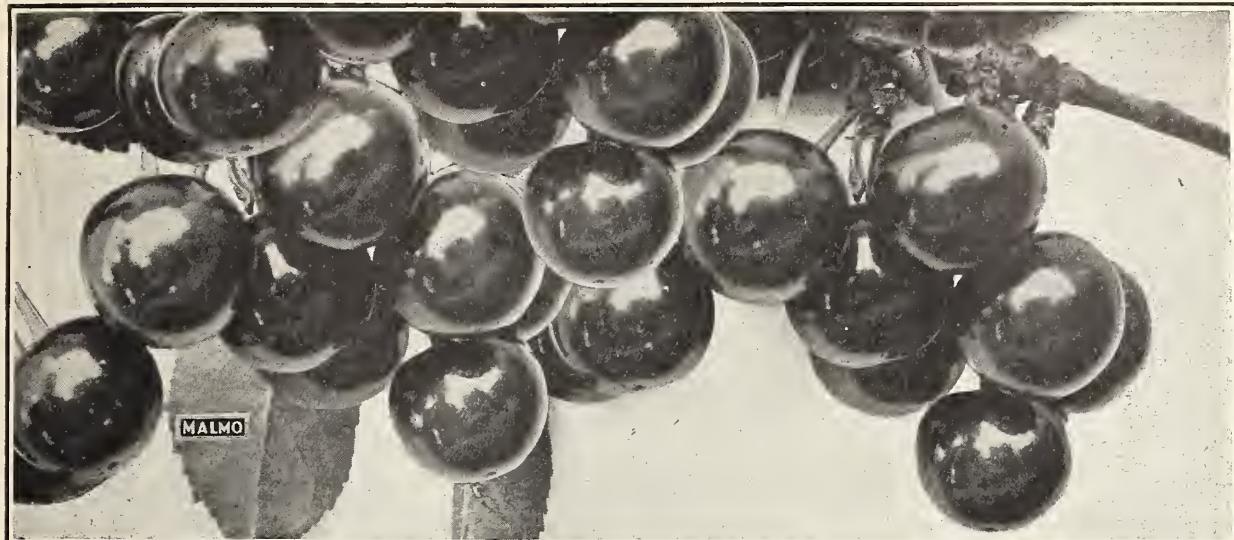
Late Duke is a variation of May Duke, ripening considerably later. Large, bright red. When well ripened this variety is highly flavored and not very sour. Excellent for cooking. An excellent variety for the home orchard since the crop ripens at a season when other varieties are gone.

MAY DUKE —

Ripens: Two weeks to month earlier than Late Duke.

USE: Culinary, home use and local markets.

One of the oldest and most popular of the Duke cherries. Finely flavored, especially when cooked for table use. When left on the trees the fruit becomes daily sweeter and more aromatic, and when well ripened can be eaten fresh. Usually grown for local markets. Since the ripening period is prolonged, several pickings are necessary. Fruit is large, light to dark red. Trees upright growers and good bearers. Not affected by leaf rust. Sweeter than Richmond and Montmorency.



Montmorency Cherries. Nowhere do these fine canning cherries reach greater perfection than in the prolific orchards of the Washington and Oregon coast belt.

MONTMORENCY CHERRY

"The Cherry That Made The Pie Famous"

MONTMORENCY —

Ripens — Mid-season, about 10 days ahead of English Morello.

USE: Culinary and canning. The leading commercial sour canning cherry.

The most widely and most numerously planted cherry. Very productive and regular bearer. Colors early before ripe — a distinct advantage for shipping. Fruit is roundish, plump, and beautiful glowing red color. Hangs in clusters, making picking easy.

Fruit of the Montmorency does not crack or rot even in very hot, rainy weather. It hangs without dropping after dead ripe. The flesh is rich, sprightly, tender but firm. They stand handling well in harvesting and shipping. It is the principal cherry used for pie making, and canned at home or in commercial canneries, the fruit is attractive in appearance and very good.

No other sour cherry is adapted to a greater diversity of soils and it is unsurpassed in vigor, health and productiveness. Trees are round headed, spreading and drooping from which fruit is easily picked.

Montmorency is the principal sour variety used by canneries where it commands good prices. For all purposes for which sour cherries are used Montmorency can be recommended as the best of its season.

NOTES ON SOUR CANNING CHERRIES

Quotations from prominent fruit growers and leading canneries in Western Washington:

"We like both Montmorency and English Morellos, and recommend to a grower planting any size acreage, that he use some of each for various reasons.

First there are some points in favor of either of them from our viewpoint. The Morello being darker in color makes a better fancy grade cherry, and coming a little later helps our packing season out considerably. From the grower's angle there is an advantage in that the picking does not all come at once. But the principal argument is the distribution of the risk of frost or rain damage at blossom time. Others argue that the pollination is better, having two varieties."

"The following are a few acreages, tonnages, and returns of this year (1929):

600 trees	— 18½ tons	approximate net returns	\$2,360
500 trees	— 17 tons	approximate net returns	2,300
500 trees	— 14 tons	approximate net returns	2,000
600 trees	— 10 tons	approximate net returns	1,300

Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, says:

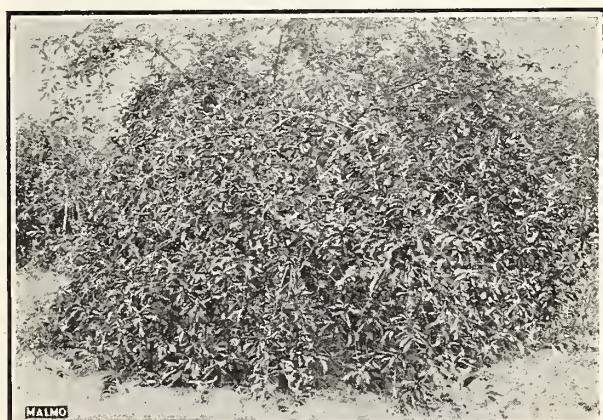
"Production cost per unit should be less than for the cane berries. The yield over a 15 to 20-year period would be heavier. With sour cherries there will be less loss from becoming over-ripe or from rains."

"Present demand for canned sour cherries is fair. It is likely that this demand will increase to a certain extent. It is true that there have been fairly heavy cherry plantings in certain sections of the country, but with most fruits not over fifty to seventy-five percent of the total acreage planted ever becomes a factor on the market. There is not likely to be a real over supply of first class sour cherries for years to come."

"YIELDS AND RETURNS:

"Yields will vary greatly under different conditions. A good standard sour cherry orchard five to six years old should yield thirty to forty pounds per tree, or one and one-half to two tons per acre of 108 trees. A mature sour cherry orchard in good condition will yield 100 to 125 pounds per tree, or five to six tons per acre."

This season most canners are paying six cents per pound for Montmorency, five cents to six cents for English Morello, and five cents for Early Richmond, delivered. Some years prices will range about a cent lower. Figuring 108 trees per acre, averaging 100 pounds per tree, and a price of 6c per pound, the gross returns will be \$648 per acre per year."



A typical bearing Montmorency cherry tree. These low, drooping trees carry heavy loads of fruit and are easy to pick.



BOSC PEARS. A great dessert pear that brings good prices

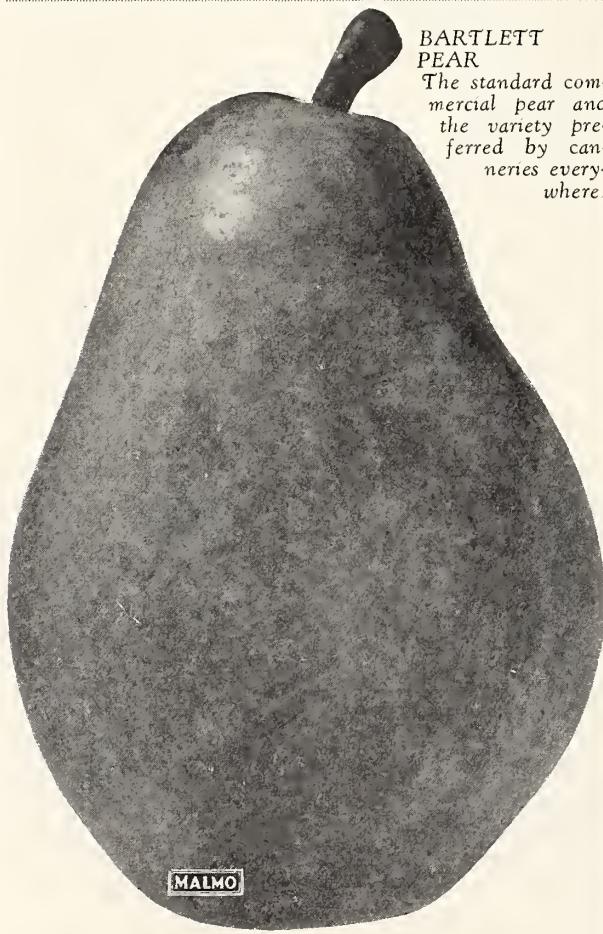
PEARS

PRICES Pears

	Each	Per Each	Per Each	Per Each
1 year or light 2 year 4/6.....	.75	.65	.60	.50
Large 2 year	1.00	.90	.85	.80
Selected 3 year heavy	1.50	1.35	1.30	1.25
Big Specimens 3 and 4 year	2.00	1.75		

BARTLETT PEAR

The standard commercial pear and the variety preferred by canneries everywhere.



ANJOU —

In Season — Fall to Mid-winter

USE: Culinary and dessert.

As an early winter pear Anjou is unexcelled by any other variety in its season. Yellowish white flesh, firm and tender. Juicy and sweet with a rich, spicy, vinous flavor. Commercial orchards of this variety in Western Washington have paid good profits. It should be included in every home orchard.

BARTLETT —

In Season — September.

USE: Dessert, culinary and canning.

Bartlett leads all other pears as to number of trees planted, being the leading commercial shipping pear, and the variety most in demand by canneries. It is adaptable to different soils and climatic conditions and is profitably grown in all principal fruit producing districts.

Where a number of Bartlett trees are planted, some Winter Nellis or Bosc should be planted as pollinizers. It is well to plant one pollinator to each seven or eight of the Bartletts, distributing the pollinizers well through the orchard.

BOSC —

In Season — September and October.

USE: Dessert and culinary.

A variety of Belgian origin, exceedingly high quality and finely flavored. The fruit is large, very long, with a tapering neck and symmetrical contour. Color dark yellow overspread with russet, which in Western Washington takes an attractive bronze color. Bosc is one of the finest pears grown. Flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting, with a rich, piquant flavor. Brings big prices on the market. A profit-able and leading commercial variety.



CLAIRGEAU —*In Season — Fall.*

USE: A good home orchard variety.

Fruit is large, light yellow, shaded with russet and crimson. Flesh yellowish, melting. Bears at an early age. Tree upright and spreading. A good keeper.

CLAPPS FAVORITE —*In Season — Summer; slightly ahead of Bartlett.*

USE: General. Home orchard variety.

A favorite late summer pear. Precedes the Bartlett, which it resembles. Bears early and is a regular and heavy producer. Fruit large, long, pale lemon color, flushed with russet and red on exposed side. Flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting. A choice variety for home use and local markets.

COMICE —*Ripens — October to November.*

USE: Dessert and general.

Fruit is large and clear, handsome yellow. A valuable commercial pear on the Pacific Coast, and especially well adapted to Western Washington. Flesh is fine grained, even texture, with a juicy, luscious flavor. Comice deserves a high place in commercial orchards as well as in every home orchard.

FLEMISH BEAUTY —*Ripens — September and October.*

USE: Dessert and culinary.

Large, rather round in shape, one of the hardest, produces good crops and is a regular, sure bearer. Fruit is best in quality if picked just when attaining full size and permitted to ripen under cover. While of only fair quality, Flemish Beauty is quite generally planted because of its hardiness and productiveness. Flemish Beauty holds the same position in pear varieties as the Rome Beauty occupies among the apples.

FALL BUTTER —*Ripens — September.*

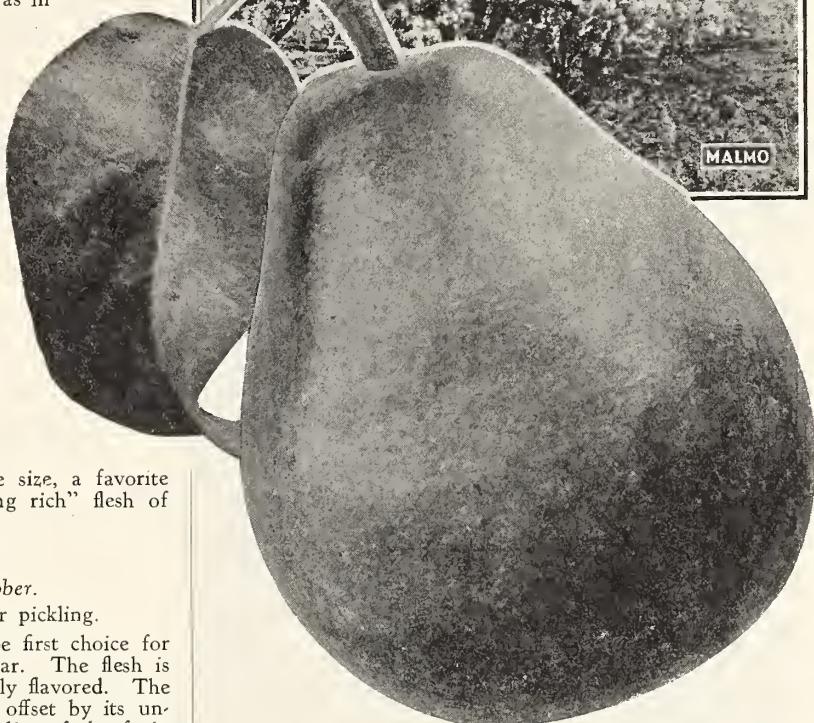
USE: A splendid baking pear.

Medium pale yellow, medium to large size, a favorite fall pear. Has very tender, juicy, "melting rich" flesh of excellent quality.

SECKLE —*Ripens — September and October.*

USE: A fine dessert pear; excellent for pickling.

The standard of excellence. Should be first choice for family orchard, for which it is very popular. The flesh is melting, juicy, perfumed and most deliciously flavored. The fruit is small in size, which is more than offset by its unusual productiveness and the very high quality of the fruit. Brownish-green to yellowish-brown in color, often red-cheeked. Richest flavored of fall pears.

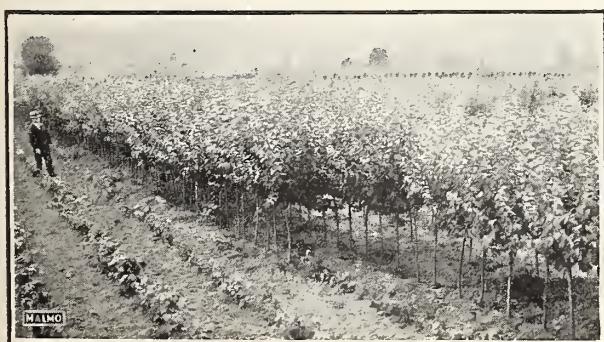
**ANJOU**—A high class dessert pear.**WINTER BARTLETT —***In Season — December and January.*

A most excellent variety, resembling the famous summer Bartlett in size, shape, color and flavor, but ripening considerably later.

WINTER NELLIS —*Ripens — Late November to January.*

USE: Superb for dessert.

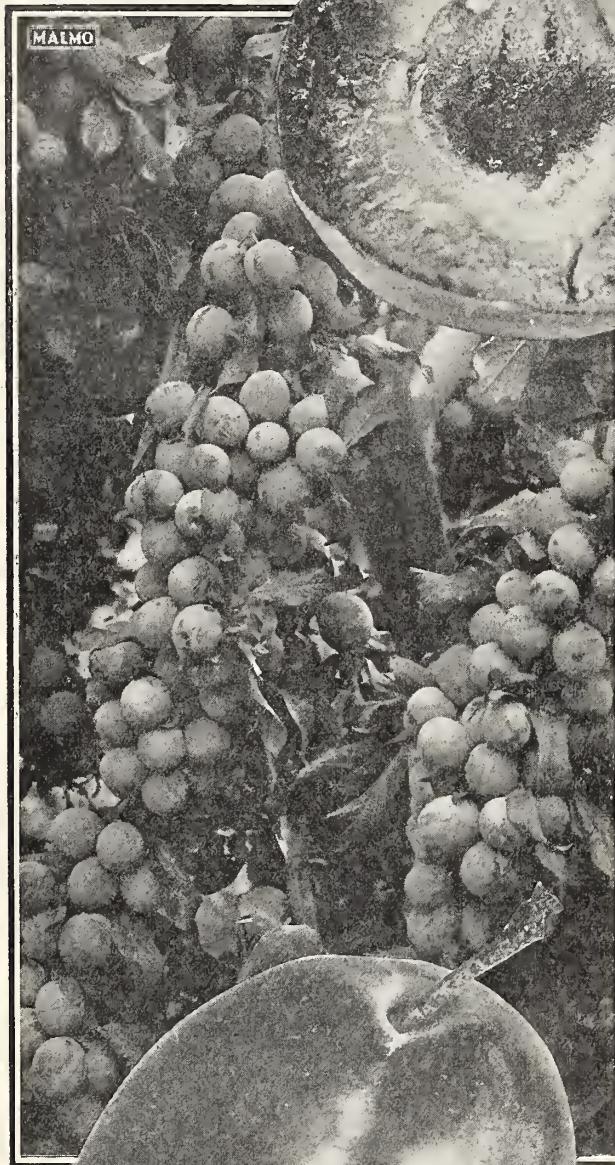
This variety ranks as a winter pear, with the Seckle, which is so popular in the fall. The fruit is small, but sufficiently large to make it an excellent dessert pear. Quality is very good, fine grained, sweet, juicy, with a pleasing flavor. The fruit keeps well, ships well and sells well. Winter Nellis trees are very irregular and crooked in habit of growth and in the orchard are of medium size, with straggling tops which require careful pruning. Very productive and come into early bearing. Excellent as pollinator for Bartlett.



Block of thrifty 3-year branched fruit trees at Malmo's Kent Nurseries.

A Great New Plum — YAKIMA

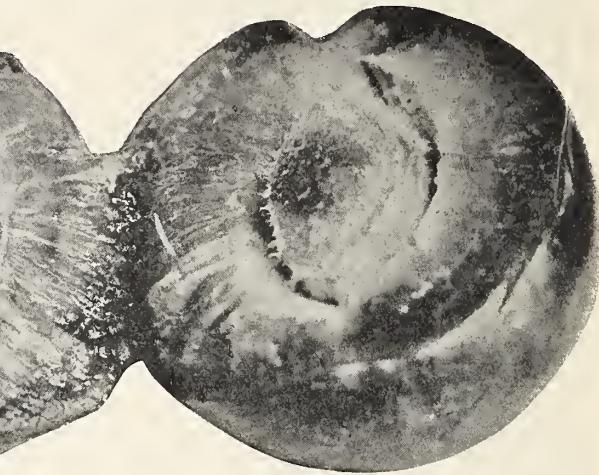
A Yakima Plum split open, showing the even, firm texture of the flesh. Note especially that the pit is small and entirely free-stone. Fruit extremely large.



YAKIMA PLUM



It takes less than six of these handsome big plums to weigh a pound! Lots of real, tasty plum meat surrounds the very small free-stone pit.



6 Real Reasons why you should Plant this wonderful new plum — YAKIMA

1. Unsurpassed quality.
2. Immense size.
3. Beautiful deep red color.
4. A delectable flavor.
5. Small, freestone pit.
6. Good shipper and long keeper—. A wonderful plum for fruitstands.

The Yakima Plum is very large—averaging in length from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. It has a flashing red skin, a rich golden yellow flesh which is of fine texture, firm but juicy. The flavor is delightful, perfectly sweet and lacking in sour tang characteristic of many plums. The pit is very small for a plum of its size, and entirely free-stone, which is a desirable quality in a high class dessert fruit.

In big fruit districts commercial fruit growers are planting this fine fruit for long-distance shipping. Its large size, superior quality and handsome appearance make it a highly desirable fruit-stand product. It comes at a season when most of the California plums and prunes are off the market. In most districts of the Northwest it ripens about 15 days ahead of the Italian prune.

		Per 12	Per 25	Per 50
Yakima Plum	Each	Each	Each	Each
Light 2 year	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.10
Extra choice 2 and 3 yr.	2.00	1.75	1.60	1.45



A fine block of Yakima Plum trees growing in our nurseries at Kent. Note the thrifty, vigorous growth and sturdy, uniform development.

PLUMS

PRICES Plums

	Per 12 Each	Per 25 Each	Per 50 Each	Per 100 Each
Yearling or light 2 year .....	.75	.65	.60	.50
Large size branched 2 & 3 year	1.25	1.10	1.00	.85
Select 3 year heavy & branched	1.75	1.50		
*Big Early to bear, 2.00 to 3.50 each.				
*Bradshaw. Green Gage. Peach.				

Plums are easy to grow and early to bear.

Most varieties of plums will bear heavier crops if certain other varieties are planted nearby as pollenizers. The Burbank, Wickson and Climax all successfully pollinate the blossoms of most varieties, as well as each other. We advise including some of these sorts in all plum plantings.

Plums do well on most all soils, providing the drainage is good. They may be planted from twenty to twenty-five feet apart.

BLUE DAMSON (European) Late —

Ripens — September

USE: Canning and culinary.

Enormously productive, a regular bearer and fruit ripens over a long season. Delicious eaten fresh. Incomparable for preserves and marmalades. Brings a good price on the market and is often used by commercial canneries. Small in size; purple color, golden yellow flesh.

BRADSHAW (European) Mid-Season —

Ripens — August or Mid-season.

USE: Dessert and commercial.

Very large, dark violet red, yellowish-green flesh of pleasing flavor. Semi-freestone. Good quality. Flavor, rich and sweet. Tree a good grower. Productive. Blooms late, thus more likely to escape late frosts. Good market variety. Desirable plum for the home orchard.

CLIMAX —

Ripens early — About Middle June.

USE: Fine for home garden. A good shipper.

One of Luther Burbank's finest introductions. Growing in popularity both for home use and as a commercial shipper. Well named "King of Plums", as its extreme earliness, good size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance place it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit is large, heart-shaped, superbly rich in flavor and quality.

Also a good pollenizer for Japanese varieties.

GREEN GAGE (European) —

Ripens — Middle August.

USE: A very popular canning plum.

A small, round, greenish-yellow plum with very firm flesh. Excellent flavor, rich and sweet when fully ripe. Slow growth, rather dwarfish habit, regular and heavy bearer.

PEACH (European) —

Ripens — Usually July and August.

USE: Dessert and canning.

The Peach Plum is justly esteemed because of its earliness, large size, and handsome appearance. Fruit is very large, rather round, peach color, flesh golden yellow. Juicy, pleasant, sprightly flavor. Freestone. Best adapted for the mild climate of the Pacific Coast. Tree is vigorous grower, spreading, moderately productive.

YELLOW EGG (European) —

Ripens — End of August

USE: Home use and canning.

A large, handsome yellow plum. Good for home use or market. Golden yellow covered with thick bloom. Flesh firm, sweet, juicy. Rather acid until fully ripe when it becomes sweet. A very fine canning plum and in some localities very popular with commercial canneries because of its rich golden color. Tree characteristics: Large, vigorous growers. Productive.



In Western Washington plums bear early and produce heavily.

MALMO



Prunes at picking time. Prunes are early to bear and heavy producers. Commercial canneries are consuming increasing quantities of this fine fruit.

PRUNES

Prune growing is an important industry on the Pacific Coast, which is now the prune center of the world. Hundreds of car loads are shipped East as fresh fruit and millions of pounds are dried for home and export trade. Prune crops of the interior valleys are usually sold and shipped as fresh fruit, while the prune crop of the coast belt is mostly dried, or canned.

The prune is a superior dried or canned fruit. It is not only good to eat but has very great therapeutic value. Twenty years ago prunes were often the subject of jokes on the part of breakfast humorists. But today, due to superior varieties, better methods of drying and processing, and improved ways of serving them the prune is finding great favor everywhere. As a delicious, healthful article of food it is in a class by itself.

New varieties developed in recent years are greatly superior in quality, possessing high sugar content and superb flavor. Every home orchard ought to contain some of the fine new prune varieties. A few trees will provide a liberal supply of fruit for use throughout the winter. And as a commercial proposition a planting of staple varieties will return year in and year out as much net money per acre as most any fruit that can be grown.



PRICES Prunes

	Per	Per	Per
	12	25	50
Each	Each	Each	Each
Yearling or light 2 year....	.75	.65	.50
Large size well branched			
2 and 3 year	1.25	1.10	1.00
*Extra large early to bear size	2.00 to 3.50		
each.			

*Date. Italian. Sugar.

DATE PRUNE —

Ripens — Midseason, about August.
USE: Canning, drying, cooking, shipping.

This is an improved strain of French (Petite) prune and is one of the greatest prunes ever introduced. Possesses the good qualities of the well known Petite or French prune and is over twice as large. The Date prune runs as high as 50 per cent sugar content when dried; yields more than double the amount of fruit per tree than its parent—the French (Petite). It averages, when dried, 30 to the pound as against 60 to 70 to the pound of Petite, or 55 per pound of Italian. This greater size makes it a far better commercial product.

Large and attractive in size, with a delicious, meaty flesh, and a distinctive date flavor. Plant Date Prunes!

FRENCH (Petite d'Agé) —

Ripens — August.

USE: A leading drying prune of California.

The French prune is the leading drying prune. It is rich, sweet and sugary. Prolific bearer. Excellent for commercial plantings and home use.



A Northwest prune orchard at blossom time.

PRUNES

ITALIAN —

Ripens — September

USE: Cooking, canning and shipping

The leading prune grown in the Pacific Northwest for drying and fresh shipping. Fruit is finely flavored, and while a little too tart to be ranked as a first rate dessert prune, it is one of the best for this purpose but must be fully ripe to be at its best. In cooking, the yellow flesh turns to a dark wine color, very attractive in appearance, with a most pleasant, sprightly flavor. As a cured prune the fruit is firm and meaty, yet elastic and perfectly freestone, making, when cooked, an attractive looking, finely flavored sauce. The Italian Prune is noted for its long keeping and fine shipping qualities. In Western Washington it is also the preference of commercial canneries for canning purposes.



Basket of Sugar Prunes picked from a tree on the home grounds of Mr. P. C. Malmo. Note the immense size of the fruit as indicated by 6-inch rule.

STANDARD —

Ripens few days later than Italian.

USE: Excellent for drying. One of the finest canning prunes known for home use.

Originated by Luthor Burbank, a cross between the Sugar and Tragedy prune. The Standard is one of the very best prune varieties for home use. Large and attractive; firm, sweet, richly flavored, fine grained flesh, freestone. Good keeper and splendid shipper. Its value for commercial plantings has not been definitely proved. For home orchards it can be highly recommended. The sugar content of this variety being high, it requires very little sugar in canning. The flavor is delectable.

SUGAR —

Ripens early — much earlier than the French prune.

USE: Drying, canning, etc.

Originated by Luthor Burbank. The Sugar prune is distinguished as a heavy bearer. The fruit, large and sweet, possesses a very high sugar content. In some localities it is said to develop almost one-fourth sugar. Dries very heavy, but inferior in quality to French prune types as a dried product. Trees should be pruned and fruit thinned to secure best size of fruit.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is really a smooth-skinned Peach. The prevailing opinion among many people has been that the Nectarine is a hybrid resulting from the crossing of the Peach with some other fruit, which is not the case. The Nectarine is a most delicious fruit, requiring the same culture as the peach, from which it differs by having a smooth skin like a plum. They are a luscious fruit with a rich, sweet, aromatic flavor; excellent for eating fresh, for canning or drying. In the future Nectarines should prove profitable for local markets and roadside stands. In Europe, where nectarines are better known, they are preferred to peaches.

PRICES Nectarines

	Per Each	Per Each	Per Each	Per 50
Selected 2 year	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.10

QUETTA —

The Quetta Nectarine is one of the fine new fruits introduced by the Office of Foreign Plant introduction of the

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It originated near Quetta, India, under severe and unfavorable climatic conditions. Owing to its hardiness, productiveness and the exceptionally fine quality and flavor of the fruit it can be highly recommended as the best Nectarine variety.

The fruit is large for a nectarine, being about 2½ inches in diameter. The color is yellowish green, speckled and streaked with carmine. The skin is smooth and not easily broken, which adds to its shipping qualities. The flesh is yellowish white and streaked with red near the seed, to which it clings. The fine texture and firmness of the flesh are especially noticeable; also its juiciness and sprightliness. A most striking feature of this fruit is its rich aroma which lingers for a considerable time on the hands or whatever else the fruit has touched.

The Quetta nectarine has all the qualities of a first-class peach with the added advantage of having a smooth skin, handsome coloring, and a rich aroma. It is especially delicious when eaten out of the hand, or as a sliced breakfast fruit. Although no elaborate tests have so far been made in the drying and canning of this fruit, there appear to be no reasons that would preclude its use for this purpose.



QUETTA NECTARINE — A wonderful fruit that is winning popularity because of its great quality, superb flavor, size and beauty.

PEACHES

Tree Ripened Peaches
Taste Best!

You can never really know how good peaches taste until you pick them fully ripened from your trees. Fresh, ripe, home-grown peaches are delicious fruit that may be grown at little expense. They are easy to grow, quick to come into bearing, and very productive.

In the interior valleys of the Pacific slope a range of about twenty-five or more favorite varieties are generally



These
beautiful
peaches were
picked from a heavily
loaded tree growing near
our nurseries at Seattle, Wash.

MALMO

grown. In Western Washington many of these same varieties succeed, but those varieties which bloom rather late and mature fairly early such as Admiral Dewey, Rochester and Slappy are to be especially recommended for Coast conditions. Many trees of these varieties are to be found in Western Washington producing high quality fruit.

Peaches are partial to deep, light, well-drained, sandy loam or even moderately heavy clay loams. The soil must be well drained. While the pear and apple may be grown in sod, the peach should always be clean cultivated—at least until mid-summer.

Cling peaches are usually more firm and solid of flesh than freestone peaches ripening at the same time. Practically all commercially canned peaches are the cling varieties. For home use freestone varieties are mostly used and make an exceptionally good canned product. Among the varieties preferred for home canning are J. H. Hale, Slappy and Rochester.

NOTE: "Freestone" means that the flesh does not adhere to the pit. "Cling" means that flesh adheres to pit.

The usual distance for planting peach trees is twenty feet, which requires 108 trees per acre set on the square.

ADMIRAL DEWEY —

Ripens—Early; Ripens in July.

USE: An early variety; for home use.

Admiral Dewey is one of the best of the early, yellow-fleshed peaches. It is large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, perfect freestone; flavor very good. While nowhere planted extensively for commercial purposes, it is an excellent variety for the home orchard. Highly recommended for Western Washington where it is a proven heavy cropper.

ELBERTA —

Ripens—Mid-season. About three weeks after Rochester.

USE: A leading shipping peach. Also used for home orchards.

The Elberta is one of the most popular peaches in America, and a leading commercial variety. It does well in many soils and climates, withstands attacks of insects and disease, is long-lived and very productive, bearing at an early age, usually the 3rd to 4th year. The fruit is large, golden yellow, with brilliant red cheek. The flesh is rich yellow, firm and juicy; perfect freestone. In quality they fall a little short, having a pronounced bitter tang. Elberta has a red center about the pit and on account of its tendency to become "stringy" is not so suitable for canning, although its many good qualities, productiveness and handsome appearance make it one of the most widely planted on the Pacific Coast.

ROCHESTER —

Ripens—About August 10—3 weeks before Elberta.

USE: Home use and shipping. Keeps and ships well. A choice variety for Western Washington.

A new yellow, freestone peach, having the exceptional merits of being early, ripening about August 10th; extraordinary sweetness and early bearing. Fruit is large, yellow, mottled red. Flesh thick, firm, juicy and sweet. Trees are hardy, vigorous and productive. Trees are inclined to overbear, in which case the fruit should be thinned. This is one of the best varieties for Western Washington, where it is a proven, dependable producer. The fine qualities of the Rochester—its early bearing, heavy production, fine flavor, early ripening season, etc., make it a treasure of the home orchard.

PRICES Peaches

	Per Each	Per Each	Per Each
All varieties except Rochester			
Yearling or light 2 yr. 4/6	1.00	.85	.75 .60
Large 2 & 3 yr. 4/6.....	1.50	1.35	1.25 1.00
"ROCHESTER"			
Yearling	1.25	1.10	1.00 .85
Select 2 year	1.50	1.35	1.20 1.10
Choice, extra heavy.....	2.00	1.75	

PEACHES—Continued

J. H. HALE —

Ripens about same time as Alberta.

USE: Ships better than any known peach. For canning it is firm, and holds its shape in the can.

Larger than Elberta, superior quality. Flesh is clear yellow, lacking the redness and bitterness about the pit, characteristic of some varieties. Very smooth skin, almost fuzzless, firm, and freestone. Outstanding commercial peach.

SLAPPY —

Ripens early, with Early Crawford.

USE: Home use and local markets. A good canner.

For local markets and home use there are few peaches that equal the Slappy in richness and sweetness of flavor and general quality. For home canning it is a preferred variety.

APRICOTS

PRICES Apricots

	Per 12 Each	Per 25 Each	Per 50 Each
Yearling or light 2 yr. 4/6	1.00	.85	.75
Large 2 & 3 yr. 4/6.....	1.50	1.35	1.25
			1.00

The apricot is a rapid grower and comes into bearing early, frequently the third year. The varieties which we offer have been selected as the most popular and proved sorts known for their productiveness under Pacific Northwest conditions.

BLENHEIM —

Ripens early and evenly. Follows Royal—late June.

USE: Canning, drying and shipping. Hardy: Average.

A proved dependable bearer in the Northwest. Fruit is of good size, oval in shape, freestone, attractive orange color; deep yellow, rich, juicy flesh.

SOPHIA —

Ripens very early, 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of Moorpark.

USE: Dessert and culinary. Home marketing.

This new variety is usually large for an apricot, sometimes averaging about two inches in diameter. In quality it ranks with the Wenatchee Moorpark, but ripens ten days to two weeks earlier. Solid yellow in color, with rich, juicy, yellow flesh, freestone. Hardy and prolific.

TILTON —

Ripens July.

USE: Commercial or home canning, drying and shipping—one of the best.

Fruit is of large size, freestone and of good quality. The crop ripens uniformly at one time and trees are exceptionally productive.

WENATCHEE MOORPARK —

Ripens July.

USE: Fresh shipper. Home and culinary.

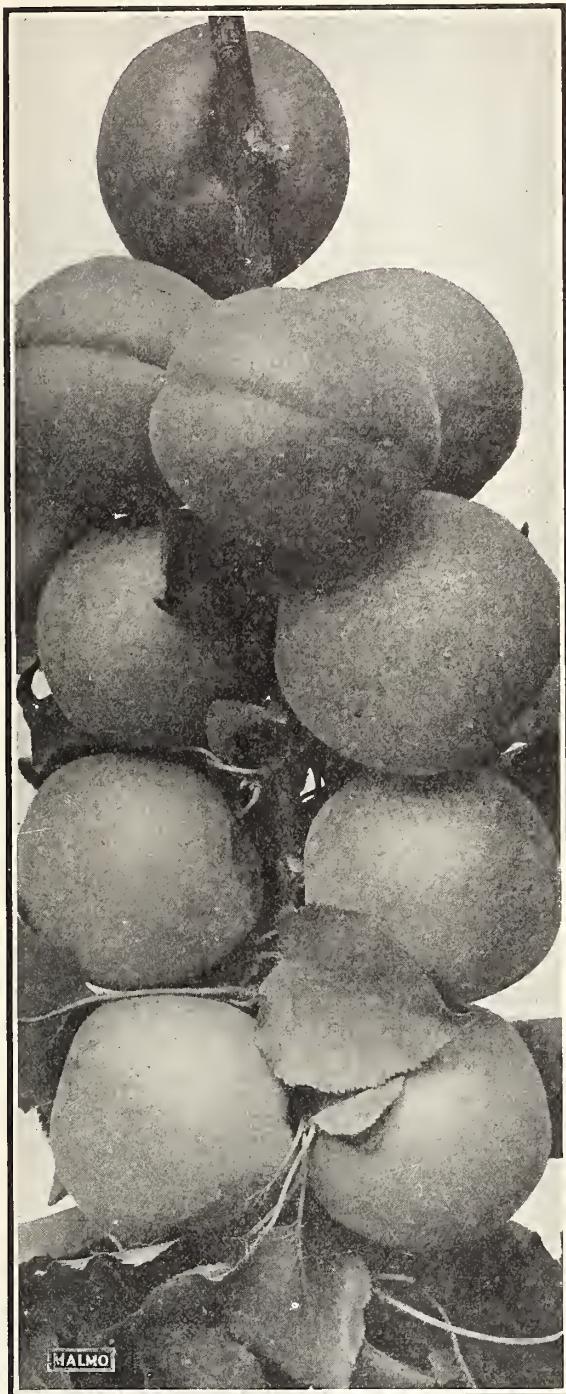
Fruit is large, freestone, good quality and excellent shipper. Uneven ripening—side exposed to sun ripening first while remainder of fruit remains green, is a peculiarity of this variety. Extensively grown for shipping purposes.

QUINCE

CHAMPION — In Season — Mid-Autumn.

USE: Jelly, marmalade, jam and syrup—and for flavoring other fruits.

Fruit large and attractive. Tree very productive, bears abundantly when young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple; flavor delicate; imparts exquisite taste cooked with fruits.



Tilton Apricots—unexcelled for canning and shipping.

PRICES Quince

	Per 12 Each	Per 25 Each	Per 50 Each
Yearling or light 2 yr.....	1.25	1.10	1.00
Select 2 year	1.50	1.35	1.20
Large 2 and 3 year	2.00	1.75	

PINEAPPLE QUINCE — In Season — September.

USE: Jelly, marmalade, jam and syrup—and for flavoring other fruits.

Makes a superior jelly, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equalled by any other quince. Pineapple flavor.



Walnut on the tree. In Western Washington English Walnuts are thrifty and productive. Easy to grow.

NONPAREIL —

Most popular paper shell variety. Kernel long and narrow, and of excellent quality. Tree is a vigorous grower, producing heavy crops of large, well-filled nuts.

N U T S

ALMONDS

PRICES

	Each	Per 12
Yearling	\$1.25	\$1.10
Select 2 yr.	1.50	1.35
Choice—extra heavy	2.00	1.75

Almond trees are very early bloomers. Care should be exercised in planting late blooming varieties. The best locations are on higher lands, free of frost and with good air-drainage. Low, wet, cold situations should be avoided. Almonds grow best in a porous, well drained, sandy loam soil.

Two or more varieties of almonds should be planted together, to provide proper pollination. The best pollinating variety is Drake's Seedling, which can be planted with I. X. L. or Nonpareil.

I. X. L. —

One of the standard commercial varieties. Hulls easily. Nuts are large and symmetrical; shell soft, smooth; kernel large and well filled. Tree a strong, upright grower.



English Walnut trees are symmetrical in growth with attractive ornamental foliage.

DRAKE'S SEEDLING —

A well known variety and prized for its regular and heavy producing qualities. Valued also as a pollinator. Nut medium size, roundish. Shell medium soft, kernel good size.

W A L N U T S

PRICES "Franquette"

	Each	Per 12
Second Generation 4/6 ft.	\$1.50	\$1.35
Grafted yr. 4/6	2.00	1.75
Grafted yr. 6/8	2.50	2.25
One year 8/10	3.00	2.75
Select 2 yr. well branched	3.50 to 5.00	

While English walnuts have not been planted in commercial acreages in Western Washington, large numbers of trees may be found growing and bearing successfully. They are an attractive, symmetrical tree with round, spreading top and large, glossy leaves that are ornamental. Walnuts are an attractive tree for the home grounds. The abundance of delicious nuts which they produce will be useful.

Soil for walnuts should be not less than five to six feet deep. Walnut trees develop deep growing roots that must have deep soil. The ground must be thoroughly well-drained, with no excessive moisture from seepage, or where the water-table can possibly raise to come in contact with the roots.



Franquette English Walnuts — Easy and profitable to grow in Washington either for home use or commercially.

THE FRANQUETTE WALNUT —

A French variety said to be nearly 200 years old. First introduced into California in 1871. An extensive planting was made on the Vrooman estate at Santa Rosa, and most of the Franquettes now grown in the Northwest are of a strain developed in that orchard, commonly known as the Vrooman Franquette.

Outstanding Qualities:

The Franquette nuts are large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed. The kernel is large, plump, white and of a rich, nutty flavor.

Standard among Walnuts:

In California as well as in the Northwest, Franquette is recognized as one of the standards among walnuts. The trees leaf out and bloom late in spring, thus escaping late frosts. Crops are regular and heavy and nuts of excellent quality. Pollinizers are not generally required for the Franquette.

Types of Walnut Trees:

The termed "second generation" applied to English Walnut trees, means trees grown from selected nuts from grafted trees. While such seedling trees are not recommended for commercial walnut plantings, due to lack of uniformity in both trees and nuts, second generation trees have been satisfactory for home plantings where only one or two trees are wanted.

Grafted walnuts are much more costly to propagate in the nursery, hence are more expensive trees. Grafted trees, which are produced from scions from bearing trees of demonstrated productiveness, will be uniform in growth and produce nuts true to the variety type. Where a really fine walnut tree is desired we can highly recommend our choice grafted stocks.



Walnuts are a valuable food—and the dessert. nut supreme.

FILBERTS



BARCELONA — Filbert

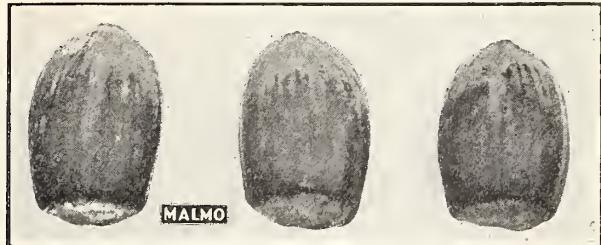
The Filbert industry in Western Washington and Western Oregon has an exceedingly bright future. Filbert trees are thrifty and productive under the conditions existing in this district. Filbert nuts produced in these localities are superior in flavor and quality.

Mr. H. D. Locklin, Horticulturist,

Western Washington Experiment Station, says:

"Western Washington and Western Oregon appear to be about the only sections in the United States where filberts can be grown in a commercial way. Commercial plantings in the eastern states have not been profitable on account of blight from the native hazels. This disease to date has not injured the same varieties when planted west of the Cascade mountains. The climate of this coast region seems to be ideal for the Filbert. In England where the climate is similar, there are plantings over one hundred years old which are still young. In the Northwest there are trees over forty years old which are still vigorous.

A crop failure in Western Washington has seldom occurred. Spring frosts or spring and fall rains have not proved harmful. To date no serious pests have appeared. Production costs are comparatively low. Filberts not being a perish-



DU CHILLY — Filbert

able crop, do not require careful handling, precooling or cold storage. Certain Western Washington soils are very well adapted to this crop. The Filbert harvest comes in September when many other crops are out of the way."

America's supply of filberts, except a few cars produced and consumed in the Northwest, is imported, mainly from Spain, Italy and Turkey. Filbert imports into the United States have gradually increased till in 1924 this country imported 21,464,000 pounds of whole and cracked nuts, or approximately 28,000,000 pounds, if counted as whole nuts.

It has been estimated that the total 1926 Northwest filbert crop would fill six cars, but only a small percentage of the acreage has reached maturity. At full bearing age the present acreage ought to yield about four and one-half million pounds." (This, it will be noted would represent only about 1/7th of the approximate imports for 1924.)

For more detailed information as to Filbert Culture, soils, etc., we recommend that the following bulletins be obtained: "Filbert Culture", Bulletin No. 6-W, by Mr. H. D. Locklin, Horticulturist, Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, Washington. "FILBERTS", Bulletin No. 208, by Mr. C. E. Schuster, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

PRICES Filberts

	Per 12	Per 50	Per 100
Each	Each	Each	Each
2-3 foot size.....	1.00	.85	.80
3-4 foot size	1.25	1.10	.90
Select extra large	1.50	1.35	1.20
			1.00

BARCELONA —

The most extensively planted variety in Washington and Oregon. A large, round nut that drops freely from its husk. The self-husking feature is a valuable one. Makes a large tree and bears early. Proper pollination is very essential and Du Chilly, Daviana and White Aveline are all good pollinizers for Barcelona.

DU CHILLY —

A leading commercial variety, very popular in Western Washington. Very large, long nut of superior quality. In some markets commands premium over price paid for Barcelona. Trees not so large and vigorous as Barcelona, but a good bearer. Pollenizers that have proved successful for Du Chilly are Daviana, Alpha, Clackamas, and Gassoway.

DAVIANA —

This is a handsome nut of the Du Chilly or long type. Trees are large, handsome, and of upright growth. Excellent pollenizer for both Du Chilly and Barcelona.

WHITE AVELINE —

Largely planted as a pollenizer for Barcelona, and for home use. Barcelona also pollinizes White Aveline, so they are to be recommended for planting together.

FILBERT POLLENIZERS —

In a filbert planting approximately each tenth tree should be a pollenizer. In commercial plantings, pollenizers are often planted in every third row, every third tree in the row being a pollenizer.

FILBERT NOTES —

By H. D. Locklin, Horticulturist, Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, Washington, says:

The consumption of nuts as a group, is increasing out of proportion to the population increase.

Northwest grown filberts are superior to the average imported crop.

Proximity to shipping points and paved roads are not necessary with filberts.

The climate of Western Washington is well suited to the filbert.

The soil must be deep, fertile, retentive of moisture but well drained.

Northwest filbert orchards have not been seriously attacked by insects or diseases.

The crop is not perishable. Production costs are comparatively low.

Western Washington and Western Oregon are the only districts in the United States where filberts have been produced successfully on a commercial basis.

About 28 million pounds are now being imported annually. The present northwest acreage at maturity will not produce over four and one-half million pounds.



Well cared for 13 year old Filbert orchard in Washington



BLACKBERRIES

CORY THORNLESS —

Big luscious berries, having a small core, and almost seedless. The vigorous canes grow erect to about 5 feet and then trail, growing from 20 to 30 feet in one season.

Big plants Each 50c; doz. \$5.00; 100 \$25.00
Large well rooted tips Each 25c; doz. \$2.50; 100 \$15.00

HIMALAYA GIANT (Everbearing) —

Of very fast growing, trailing habit. Fruit borne on immense heavy canes, which often grow to 20 feet in one season, requiring a high trellis. Berries, large, coreless, and almost free from seeds, with a delicious flavor. They may also be used for ornamental purposes in covering fences, stumps and unsightly places.

Each 20c; doz. \$2.00; 100 \$12.00; 1000 \$100.00

LAWTON —

One of the favorites in the bush varieties. Very productive and of good quality. Each 20c; doz. \$2.00; 100 \$12.00

CURRANTS

PRICES Currants

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
1-year old plants	.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
Small plants (per 1000, \$60.00)		1.00	7.50
Large 1-year, or 2-year	.25	2.50	15.00
Large 2-year and 3-year	.35	3.50	25.00
Extra large selected plants	.50	5.00	

CHERRY —

Bright red, medium size.

FAY'S PROLIFIC —

Large red, very prolific, luscious flavor.

PERFECTION —

Bright red, rich flavored, very productive. Best market variety.

WHITE GRAPE —

Large yellow fruit with mild flavor.

SMALL FRUITS

GOOSEBERRIES

OREGON CHAMPION —

Color greenish white. The principal market variety. Very productive. Early. Good quality. Strong, well rooted plants.
Each 15c; doz. \$1.50; 100 \$9.00
Large one, or light two year old. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.
Extra large plants Each 50c; doz. \$5.00

PEARL (Big English) —

Very large, handsome. Transparent yellowish green berries with a rich flavor.
Each 25c; doz. \$2.50

RED JACKET (Josslyn) —

Fruit pale red of excellent flavor, very large. One of the best English varieties.
Each 35c; doz. \$3.50

LOGANBERRIES

Fruit large and handsome, dark red when fully ripe, with the combined flavor of the blackberry and the raspberry.

STRONG ROOTED TIPS —

Ready for planting in March and April.
Each 10c; doz. \$1.00; 100 \$5.00; 1000 \$45.00
Year old plants Each 15c; doz. \$1.50; 100 \$10.00
Large 2-yr. old Each 25c; dz. \$2.50; 100 \$15.00

STRAWBERRIES

ETTERBERG No. 121 —

The berry with the wild strawberry flavor. Fruit very large, extra firm, dark red, produced on strong stiff straws carried well off the ground. A leader for market or canning.

Doz. 35c; 100 \$1.50; 1000 \$12.00

MARSHALL —

Large size, very sweet and excellent flavor. Heavy producer and one of the best market varieties.

Doz. 25c; 100 \$1.25; 1000 \$10.00

MASTADON EVERBEARING (New) —

The world's largest and most productive strawberry, a distinct achievement. Berries are large, firm, glossy, brilliant red, sweet and juicy, with exquisite aroma. Vigorous, well crowned and deep rooted. Excellent shipper, unexcelled for home and commercial use. Doz. \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Postpaid.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING —

Fruit bright red of excellent quality, very productive, and a continuous bearer. The best known variety.

Doz. 35c; 100 \$1.75; 1000 \$15.00

RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND (Blackcap) —

Berries large, firm and of excellent flavor.

Each 15c; doz. \$1.50; 100 \$10.00

CUTHBERT —

Very hardy, size medium to large, of excellent flavor and a good shipper, being the leading main crop raspberry.

Doz. 75c; 100 \$3.50; 1000 \$15.00

GREGG (Blackcap) —

Large, firm, highly flavored. Fruit very productive and popular Each 20c; doz. \$2.00

LATHAM —

Very hardy. The new perfect red raspberry. No finer looking raspberry on the market. The Latham produces more berries to the acre and does so with the least amount of care. The bright color and luscious flavor meets all demands both as a table fruit and for commercial canning. It has been known to produce 5,430 quarts to an acre against 3,600 quarts produced by other well-known varieties under the same conditions Each 15c; doz. \$1.50; 100 \$10.00.

ST. REGIS (Everbearing) —

Very early, bright red with rich sugary flavor, borne on strong canes and producing a crop through the whole summer.

Each 15c; doz. \$1.50; 100 \$10.00

GRAPES

PRICES Grapes

	Per 12 Each	Per 25 Each	Per 50 Each	Per 100 Each
Strong plants .....	.35	.30	.25	.20
Ex. select 2 & 3 yr ..	.50	.45	.40	.35

AGAWAM —

Deep red or maroon. Berries are large and meaty, juicy and of delightful, aromatic flavor. Bunches are large and loose. Ripens after Concord. Vines are strong, healthy growers. One of the best American varieties, and well adapted to the Pacific Coast. Ripens well in Western Washington.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY —

Same as Island Belle. (See description Island Belle.)

CONCORD —

Concord is the standard well-known American grape. It succeeds wherever grapes will grow. Blue-black, sweet, and tender. Ripens in most localities about the first of September.

DELAWARE —

Light red, bunches are small and compact, berries small, round, thick skin; flesh juicy without hard pulp. Exceedingly sweet with a delicious spicy flavor. Vines are moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. While not grown commercially, Delaware is a choice grape for home use. Ripens September.

MOORE'S EARLY —

Color black with a heavy blue bloom; quality similar to Concord; vine exceedingly hardy having withstood temperature of twenty below zero. Vines are free from mildew and disease. Bunches large, berries round. Ripens about 20 days before Concord.

NIAGARA —

White. Berries are medium to large and good in quality. Bunches are large and fairly compact. Skin thin, but tough. Niagara holds the same position among white grapes as Concord among black varieties. Ripens with Concord. Well adapted to the climate of Puget Sound, and also grown east of the Cascades. A rampant grower—good for arbors.

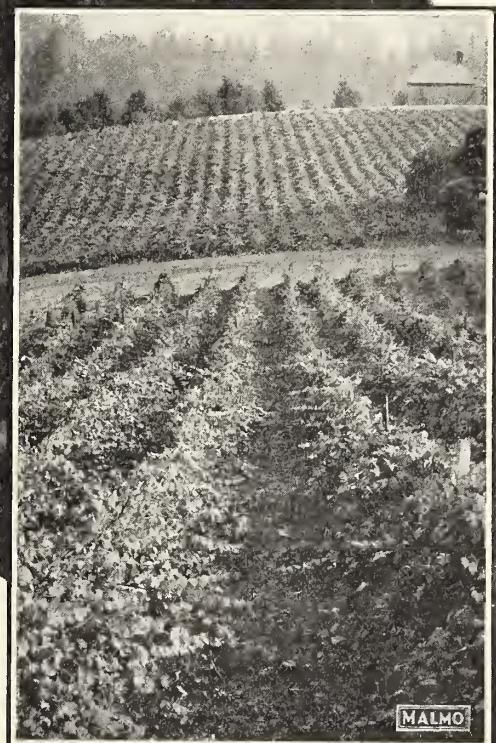
ISLAND BELLE —

PRICES

	Per 12 Each	Per 25 Each	Per 50 Each	Per 100 Each
Island Belle only Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
Heavy 1 yr., light	.25	.20	.18	.17
2 yr. ....	.35	.30	.27	.26
Heavy 2 & 3 yr....	.35	.30	.27	.26

Island Belle (which is synonymous with Campbell's Early) is by far the favorite grape for Puget Sound and Western Washington, where it grows to perfection. Commercial growers find it a money maker.

The vines are strong growers, with large, healthy foliage; very productive. Its keeping and shipping qualities are unequalled. Ripens middle of August to September. Keeps sound and perfect both on and off the vine, for weeks after other grapes are gone. Both clusters and berries are large, glossy black, with attractive blue bloom; sweet and juicy. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality. A favorite for home use—makes delicious jellies, grape juice, marmalade, etc.



MALMO

Island Belle Grapes Prolific, says a North Bend Customer.

North Bend, Washington.
December 2, 1929.

MALMO & Co.

All the fruit trees have made a wonderful growth. More than an average crop was harvested this year, notwithstanding hot dry season. Island Belle Grapes was very prolific for new stock.



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TABLE OF ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

Of Botanical Names Used in Horticultural Nomenclature

acaulis: stemless.
acuminatus: acuminate, long-pointed.
adpressus: pressed against.
adserens: rising to an erect position.
aestivalis: summer.
africanus: African.
aggregatus: clustered.
aizoon: an evergreen or tenacious plant.
alatus: winged.
albidus: white.
albus: white.
alpestris: alpine.
alpinus: alpine.
amabilis: lovely.
amoenus: charming, pleasing.
amplexicaulis: stem-clasping.
amurensis: of the Amur River region.
angustus: narrow.
aphyllus: leafless.
apiculatus: tipped with a point.
applanatus: flattened.
arachnoides: spider-like, cobwebby.
arborescens: becoming tree-like, woody.
arboreus: tree-like.
argenteus: silvery.
atlanticus: Atlantic, growing in Atlantic regions.
atropurpureus: dark purple.
atrosanguineus: dark blood-red.
aureus: golden.
autumnalis: autumnal.
baccatus: berried.
balearicus: Balearian, of the Balearic Islands.
barbatus: barbed, bearded.
bilobus: two-lobed.
coeruleus: dark blue.
caesius: bluish gray.
caespitosus: cespitose, tufted.
calycinus: calyx-like.
campanulatus: bell-shaped.
canariensis: of the Canary Isles.
candicans: white, hoary, or white-woolly.
cardinalis: cardinal.
carneus: flesh-colored.
carpathicus: of the Carpathian region.
cashmerianus: of Cashmere.
catharticus: cathartic.
caucasicus: belonging to the Caucasus.
cerifera: wax-bearing.
chalcidonicus: of Chalcedon.
chinensis: belonging to China.
chrysanthus: golden-flowered.
ciliatus: fringed with hairs on the margin.
cinerous: ash-colored.
coccineus: scarlet.
communis: common, general, gregarious.
compactus: compact, dense.
concinnus: neat, well made.
concolor: colored similarly.
coniferus: cone-bearing.
conspicuus: conspicuous, marked.
corniculatus: horned.
coronarius: used for or belonging to gards.
corsicus: Corsican.
crenatus: scalloped.
crenulatus: somewhat scalloped.
cristatus: crested.
dealbatus: whitened, white-washed.
decipiens: deceptive.
decurrens: extending down the stem.
deltoides: deltoid, triangular.
dentatus: toothed.
depressus: depressed.
dissectus: dissected, deeply cut.
divergens: diverging, wide-spreading.
dolobratus: shaped like an ax.
domesticus: domestic, domesticated.
elatior: taller.
elegans: elegant.
elegantissimus: most elegant, very elegant.
ensifolius: sword-leaved.
erectus: erect, upright.
ericoides: erica-like, heath-like.
exclusus: tall.
fastigiatus: branches erect and close together.
ferrugineus: rusty, of the color of iron rust.
filamentosus: thread-bearing.
filifera: bearing filaments or threads.
filiformis: filiform, thread-like.
flavus: yellow.
flexuosus: tortuous, zig-zag.
floribundus: free-flowering, blooming profusely.
floridus: flowering, full of flowers.
foliatus: with leaves.
formosus: beautiful, handsome.
fragilis: fragile, brittle.
frondosus: fronded, leafy.
fruticosus: shrubby, bushy.
fulvus: tawny, orange-gray-yellow.

funebris: funeral.
garganicus: belonging to Gargano.
giganteus: very large.
glaber: smooth.
glandulosus: glandular.
glaucocephalus: glaucus-leaved.
glaucus: bluish green.
globosus: spherical, nearly or quite globular.
glomeratus: clustered, glomerate.
gracilis: graceful, slender.
graeicus: of Greece, Greek.
grandiflorus: large-flowered.
heterophyllus: leaves of various shapes.
hexapetalus: six-petaled.
hibernicus: Hibernian, of or pertaining to Ireland.
hirsutus: hairy.
hispanicus: Spanish, of Spain.
hispidus: bristly.
horizontalis: horizontal.
hybridus: mixed, mongrel.
ibericus: of Iberia.
imbricatus: lapping over, shingled.
incanus: hoary.
intermedius: in between.
involutatus: with a whorl of small leaves.
italicus: Italian.
japonicus: of Japan.
junceus: rush-like.
lacinatus: cut or slashed into narrow lobes.
lactiflorus: flowers milk-colored.
laevis: smooth.
lanatus: woolly.
lanceolatus: lance-shaped.
lanuginosus: woolly, downy.
laricifolius: larch-leaved.
latifolius: broad-leaved.
laurinus: laurel-like.
leucanthus: white-flowered.
lilacinus: lilac.
linifolius: flax-leaved.
longifolius: long-leaved.
longipes: long-footed, long-stalked.
lucidus: bright, shining, clear.
luteolus: yellowish.
luteus: yellow.
macranthus: large-flowered.
macrocephalus: large-headed.
macrophyllus: large-leaved.
magnificus: eminent, distinguished.
major: greater, larger.
marginatus: margined.
maritimus: of the sea.
masculus: male, masculine.
mauritanicus: of Mauretania.
maximus: largest.
mediterraneus: of the Mediterranean region.
microphyllus: small-leaved.
minimus: least, smallest.
minor: smaller.
minutus: minute, very small.
mollis: soft, soft-hairy.
monilifera: bearing a necklace.
monstrosus: wholly abnormal or deformed.
multiflorus: many-flowered.
nanus: dwarf.
neglectus: overlooked.
nepalensis: of Nepal.
niger: black.
nitidus: shining.
nobilis: famous, renowned.
nudicaulis: naked-stemmed.
nudiflorus: naked-flowered.
obtusus: blunt, rounded.
occidentalis: western.
odoratus: fragrant.
odoros: fragrant.
officinalis: medicinal.
olympicus: of Olympus or Mt. Olympus.
oreganus: of Oregon.
orientalis: oriental, eastern.
ovalifolius: oval-leaved.
ovatus: ovate.
oxyacanthus: sharp-thorned or spined.
palmarius: divided or lobed like the hand.
palustris: marsh-loving.
paniculatus: born in panicles.
pannus: ragged, tattered.
patulus: spreading.
pendulus: hanging.
pennatus: feathered.
pentaphyllus: five-leaved.
persicaefolius: peach-leaved.
persicus: of Persia; also the peach.
pisifera: pea-bearing.
platanoides: plane-tree-like.
plenus: full, used to designate doubleness in flowers.
plicatus: plaited, folded lengthwise.
plumarius: plumed.
plumosus: feathery.

polyphyllus: many-leaved.
ponticus: of Pontus (in Asia Minor).
praecox: premature, very early.
pratensis: of meadows.
primulinus: primrose-like.
procumbens: lying on the ground.
prostratus: lying flat.
prunifolius: plum-leaved.
psuedo: in combinations means false, not genuine.
pullus: dark colored, dusky, almost black.
pumilus: dwarf.
pungens: piercing, sharp pointed.
purpureus: purple.
pusillus: very small, insignificant.
pygmaeus: small growing.
pyramidalis: pyramidal.
pyrenaicus: of the Pyrenees.
quinquefolius: five-leaved.
racemiflorus: raceme-flowered.
racemosus: flowers in racemes.
radicans: rooting.
recurvifolius: recurved-leaved.
redivivus: restored, brought to life.
repandus: with margin wavy.
repens: creeping.
reptans: creeping.
roseus: rosy.
rotundifolius: round-leaved.
ruber: red, ruddy.
ruberrimus: very red.
rugosus: wrinkled.
rupestris: rock-loving.
rupicolus: growing on cliffs or ledges.
salicifolius: willow-leaved.
sanguineus: bloody, blood-red.
sarmentosus: bearing runners.
saxatilis: found among rocks.
scaber: rough.
scandens: climbing.
semperflorens: ever-flowering.
semperfivens: evergreen.
sibiricus: of Siberia.
sitchensis: belonging to Sitka, Alaskan.
spathulatus: spoon-shaped.
speciosus: showy, good-looking.
spectabilis: worth seeing, remarkable, showy.
spicatus: with spikes.
spiralis: spiral.
squarrosus: with parts spreading or even recurving at the ends.
stenophyllus: narrow-leaved.
sterilis: infertile.
stolonifera: bearing runners that take root.
strictus: strict, upright, erect.
stylosus: with style or styles prominent.
styacifluus: flowing with storax or gum.
subbirtellus: somewhat hairy.
subulatus: awl-shaped.
suecicus: of Sweden.
suffruticosus: slightly shrubby.
sulphureus: sulfur-colored.
superbus: proud.
suspensus: suspended, hung.
sylvaticus: forest-loving.
sylvestris: of woods or forests.
syriacus: of Syria.
tataricus: of Tartary (old name for Central Asia).
tectorum: of roofs or houses.
tenuis: slender, thin.
terminalis: at the end of a stem or branch.
ternatus: in threes.
tinctorius: belonging to dyers, of dyes.
tomentosus: matted with soft hairs.
trianthoides: three-spined.
trichosanthus: hairy-flowered.
tricuspidatus: three-pointed.
tribulus: three-lobed.
triumphans: triumphant.
tuberous: a shortened underground stem.
tulipifera: tulip-bearing.
turbinatus: top-shaped.
typhinus: smoky or dull.
umbellatus: flowers in a cluster.
umbaculifera: umbrella-bearing, shade producing.
umbrosus: shaded, shade-loving.
vagans: wandering, vagabondish.
variegatus: variegated.
venustus: handsome, charming.
vernus: of spring.
versicolor: variously colored.
verticillatus: whorled, arranged in a circle about the stem.
verus: the true or genuine or standard.
viridis: green.
viridissimus: greenest, very green.
viscosus: sticky, viscid.
vitellinus: yellow.
vulgaris: vulgar, common.
yumanensis: of the Province of Yun-nan, China.

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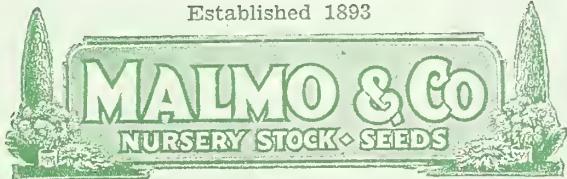
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- No. 5—Rhododendron
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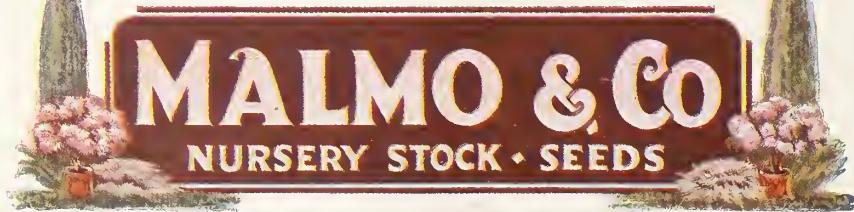


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